PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,877.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
18th Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA ..	6922
12th "	* CALEDONIA	7536	(EXTRA)	
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6903		
6th Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Suez and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 20th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

7 sails.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,348	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,835	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA,
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 395.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
87 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	3089	25th August
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey.	3106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 300
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
98 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 27th Aug.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
DWARKA	1700	Thur. 23rd Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 24th Aug.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,010 tons, on MONDAY, 27th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingi, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2936 tons, on or about 31st Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
22nd August, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosos	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
† AUSTRIA	A. Bisaffer	7600	9th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Ldo Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

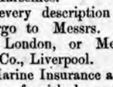
STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	3412		....	1st Sept
HOJUN MARU	4800	Lepratik	4th Sept.	18th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4463	P. Pyne	18th Sept.	23th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	2nd Oct.	13th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout, For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS ..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition,

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify the me every satisfaction for 10 year been in use in my family.—GORD Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „ 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	„ 1 12
Matt Silk Ties ...	... „ 2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... „ 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „ 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS.

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and *Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces,*—

BANNU	PESHAWAR
DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind*—
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	*Biluchistan.*—
MUZAFFARGARH	QUETTA
PATIALA	
AGENCIES:	
AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHI
ALLAHABAD	MADRAS.
AJMERE	LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND ...	Rs. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent.

Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

KESHRANJAN OIL PRESERVES THE HAIR.
KESHRANJAN OIL RENDERS IT BEAUTIFULLY SOFT.
KESHRANJAN OIL REMOVES DANDRUFF
KESHRANJAN OIL RESTORES THE HAIR.

Price per phial...Re. 1 | Packing and Postage As. 5
3 Phials ...Rs. 2-8 | Packing and postage „ 11

ARSHOHARA BATIKA.

Piles are acknowledged to be most annoying and distressing disease which—disturbs rest, peace and tranquility of mind. It has been pronounced by many a good physician as incurable. But we consider that as a fallacy. Both BLIND and BLEEDING piles can be cured with success if you use our ARSHOHARA BATIKA from the very commencement of your troubles.

Price per box, Re. 1-4—Packing and postage, As. 3

D-I-A-B-E-T-E-S.

It is an accomplished fact now, that this obstinate disease taking away the best of our leading men, and its previous record, if carefully studied, will show its serious nature. There are many specifics floating here and there in the market, blowing out their own trumpets, but they are not well tried. Our Diabetes specific is SHARTRIC and acknowledged as the best and has got active curative properties. Try it in your troubles.

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... ... Rs. 5:
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.

It Radically cures this malady; removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.

Price of two boxes of medicine and one Phial oil ... ... Rs. 2.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 7.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape, and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN
Government Medical Diploma Holder,
18/1 and 19, Lower Chitpore Rd., CALCUTTA

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—1906.

ONLY A FEW COPIES NOW AVAILABLE
Thoroughly revised up to date.

PRICE Rs. 5 only.

Can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHER'S EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS.

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 300 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will RUN on the 30th August, 1906, between Victoria Terminus (Bombay) and Poona for the Poona Races, to the same Timings, etc., as already notified.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 21ST AUGUST, 1906.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1906, at 6-30 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN.
R.. A. SPENCE.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KESHAVLAL SAKRIDAS SANGHANI has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our Client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazandari land, of which the present Fazandar is Purushotam Vishram Movji, or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the cart called Kavl Wadi in Kaval Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3882 and Street No. 199 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by a Fazandari passage, on or the West by a Fazandari passage, on or towards the North by a Fazandari passage, on or towards the South by the property of Gangabai, widow of Jairam Odhavji, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1906.

CHITNIS AND MOTILAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORIS BROS. HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofusil orders will receive prompt attention.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY.

THE CENTURY SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty only) per Share will be paid to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 16th day of August, 1906, on or after the 29th day of August, 1906.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.
Agents,
THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MFG. CO., LD.
"Bella Vista" Offices. Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1906.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, situate at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1906, at 10-30 A.M. (Standard Time) to transact the business intimated to the Shareholders by circular.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MFG., CO., LD.,
"Bella Vista," Offices, Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1906.

H. H. THE N. G. S. RAILWAYS CO., LD.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 1 P.M. on the 10th September 1906, at his office, Secunderabad Deccan, for the purchase of the following old and unserviceable materials :—

About 260 tons steel tyres, 40 tons wrought iron wagon and engine wheels, 4 tons spring steel scrap, 280 tons iron D. H. and F. F. rails and rail-pieces and 500 tons steel sleepers.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. Rupee 1.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper.
H. H. the N. G. S. Rys: Co., Ld.
SECUNDERABAD, 16th AUG, 1906.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1906, at 2-30 P. M. Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1906.

2nd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Vishvanath Prabhuram Vaidya as a Director of the Company.

3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration, for the current year.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 29th September 1906, both days inclusive.

And Notice is also hereby given that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY the 27th August 1906 at 3-45 P.M., Standard Time, for the purpose of passing the special Resolutions circulated amongst the shareholders.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 15TH AUGUST 1906.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

CRICKET.

ON FRIDAY
(TO-MORROW)
We shall commence the publication of a Special Series of Articles on

CRICKET

By some of its most eminent exponents.

AMONG THESE WILL APPEAR
an account of
THE HON. F. S. JACKSON'S MOST EXCITING MATCHES.

"RUNNING BETWEEN WICKETS,"
(By A. C. MACLAREN.)

"FIELDERS AND FIELDING"
(By JOHN TUNNICLIFFE.)

"COUNTY BOWLING AND THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP"
(By HOME GORDON.)

"HOW TO GET WICKETS"
(By WILFRED RHODES.)

"THREE GREAT CRICKETERS"
(By G. L. JESSOP.)

"IS CRICKET DETERIORATING ?"
(By W. G. QUAIFE.)

"CAPTAINS I HAVE PLAYED UNDER."
(By L. C. BRAUND.)

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

FIRST DAWK
In Time for
PUNJAB MAIL.

LAST DAWK EDITION
for
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may
BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY
ON APPLICATION.

THE
Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.
It is NOT hired FOR an hour and then RETURNED.
IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE,
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ
FROM THE TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOBBING
PRINTING
IN
ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

The List will be open up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on SATURDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, 1906.

THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 30,00,000.

TO BE DIVIDED INTO

12,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Of the 12,000 Shares, 6,400 Shares, are to be now allotted and the remaining 5,600 will be issued when subsequently required for the extension of the Company. Of these 6,400 Shares, 800 Shares have agreed to be taken by the Vendors in part payment of the purchase-money and 2,000 Shares have been taken up privately, leaving 3,600 Shares open to Public Subscription.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—
On application Rs. 50 per Share,
On allotment Rs. 100 „ „
Balance of Rs. 100 by 1906.

DIRECTORS :
ADAMJI PEERBHOY, ESQ.
HAJEE ISMAIL ALLANA, ESQ.
ISMAIL HAJEE BEG MAHOMED ABDOOL RAHIMAN, ESQ.
HAJEE AHMED HASSAN, ESQ.
ESSAJI TAJBHOY, ESQ.
MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBHOY, ESQ. *(ex-officio).*

AGENTS :
MESSRS. ADAMJI PEERBHOY & SONS.

SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.

AUDITORS :
MESSRS. NASARWANJI SORABJI & SHAPURJI BOMANJI BILLIMORIA.

BANKERS :
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE :
MAHOMED BUILDINGS, NO. 75, HORNBY ROAD, FORT OF BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. This Company has been formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on the business of Shipowners hitherto carried on by Messrs. ESSAJI TAJBHOY. Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy's business was commenced a few years ago with a small capital and has been developed to such extent as to command a fleet of 9 steamers, well equipped and sea-worthy. The vessels have been carrying Cargo, Passengers, and Pilgrims from and to various ports and bringing in lucrative returns. The transfer of the business to the Company with limited liability has been decided upon with the view to develope the business still further and to supply the want of Indian ship-owners to meet the growing demand of Indian merchants for carriage of Cargo and Passengers, including Pilgrims, on reasonable terms. It is expected that if the Indian merchants will give the same support to the Company in their enterprise as they have hitherto given to Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy, the Company will be able to develope and extend their business considerably, and the business will prove remunerative. Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons have been appointed Agents of the Company, and they have secured the services of Mr. Essaji Tajbhoy and Mr. Goolam Hussein Essaji, owners of the Vendors' firm, for conducting the management of the business of the Company. The Company will have thus the benefit of the experience of the Vendors in the management of the business.

2. Under an Agreement, dated the 6th day of August, 1906, entered into with Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons on behalf of the Company, the Vendors have agreed to sell to this Company at the price of Rs. 14,25,000 subject to the conditions to which the Vendors had purchased the same 9 steamers free from all encumbrances, together with all equipment, and to transfer to this Company as from the date of the said Agreement the business and the goodwill of the Vendors in the same, including the contracts entered into by the Vendors for the purchase of Coal and the carriage of Cargo, and the whole is to be taken over as a going concern. The Directors have at present decided to fix the Capital of the Company at Rs. 30 lacs, of which only Rs. 16 lacs will be called up at present and the remaining Rs. 14 lacs issued if and when required for further extension and development of the business. The issue of the Capital to the amount of Rs. 16 lacs will be divided into 6,400 shares of Rs. 250 each, of which 800 shares fully paid-up have been allotted to the Vendors as part of the purchase money, and shares to the amount of Rs. 5 lacs have already been privately subscribed and the remaining ( ) shares are offered to the public.

3. The Company has taken over the 9 steamers of the aggregate gross tonnage of 38,975 tons, which are all in a sea-worthy condition and well equipped, and are now plying between various ports. For the security of the Company, the Vendors have agreed that, in the event of the Company requiring the Vendors so to do, they will take back any of the steamers at the price fixed by the Company at the date of the Agreement for the purchase thereof, and which is the price at which the Vendors themselves have purchased the steamers. In spite, therefore, of the depreciation in value which the steamers may undergo during the four years, if the Company so require, the vendors shall take back the steamers without claiming anything in respect of such depreciation. The Vendors have further agreed that the shares in the Company held by them shall be retained by the Company during the period of four years as security for the due performance of their part of the contract dated

4. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, with a copy of the Agreement of the 6th August, 1906, referred to in clause 2 of the Memorandum of Association, and the contracts referred to in the Agreement and a print of the Agreement to be entered into between the Company and Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons as Agents of the Company, may be inspected at the office of the Agents at Mahomed Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, and any person applying for any share in this Company, or who is allotted any share in this Company, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the said Agreements and contracts, and to have full notice of the contents thereof and of all obligations assumed or to be assumed by the Company thereunder.

5. Application for shares should be made in the accompanying Application Form, which must be sent with the amount payable on application to the Agents of the Company.

6. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and if a partial allotment is made the surplus will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

7. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the Company's Agents, Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY,.....1906.

To
MESSRS. ADAMJI PEERBHOY & SONS,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your Prospectus, please register my name for Shares in the Shah Steam Navigation Company of India, Limited., and I agree to accept any less number that may be allotted to me.

I enclose herewith a cheque for Rs. being Rs. 50 per share on the number applied for.

Yours truly,

Name.....
Occupation.....
Full Address.....

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 1/16d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harrowing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Disorders, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DESPONDENTS and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the [illegible] of all [illegible] sent free, post paid, on application to [illegible] and confirmed testimonials [illegible]

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Everyadditional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

LADY'S BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Shabby condition, but strong. What offers? Apply No. 561 A. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stamps &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St. Bombay.

LATEST "STAR" and GENUINE De DION MOTOR CARS, every Accessories at cheapest rates. VATCHA BROS Motor and Cycle Works, Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED a TYPEWRITER, with a knowledge of Shorthand, understanding Gujerati and Hindustani. Apply stating salary required to No. 643A., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—An experienced HOSPITAL ASSISTANT to take charge of a small Dispensary in connection with our Mills at Kurla. Apply with copies of testimonials to TATA and SONS, Agents, Swadeshi Mills, Navari Buildings, Fort.

WANTED a L. C. E., or a qualified MINING ENGINEER of some experience. Apply terms with copies of testimonials No. 641 A. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PROOF READERS.—Two Experienced Proof Readers wanted. Apply this office.

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced men need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

"GUNO" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines which, being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

JAPANESE CURIOS CHEAPEST HOUSE.—NADIR BOMONJI & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which join me in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret the inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 3 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.,

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel: Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes :—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to :

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
[illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Bouzano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Little Breakfast Scones are so good for the children, and their elders, that no breakfast table ought to be without them. They are made easily, and always successfully, with
Brown & Polson's
— raising powder —
'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK)
They take only 15 minutes to make, and eat deliciously fresh from the oven. Re-heated, they are as good as new.
Try them to-morrow from recipe on tin.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including :—
Boots Shoes and Leather.
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries.
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods.
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery.
Hardware and Machinery.
Photographic and Optical Goods
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Aldwych Lane, London, W.C.
Cable Address :—"ANSWERS, LONDON."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT as POSTMEN in the General Post Office and Town Sub Offices in the Island of Bombay will be received at the General Post Office between 10-30 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily except Sunday. The applicants must have knowledge of English, Marathi and Gujerati and should produce certificates of character.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Messrs. S. J. REYNER & Co. have to offer their Agency as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1904, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with excellent connections in these countries RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to by an expert.

14, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "REYNER, LONDON."

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7-8
Monthly	„ 2	„ 3

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly.	„ 3	„ 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

	Cash.		Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Yearly	Rs. 36
Half-yearly.	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly.	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	Monthly	„ 4

SINGLE COPY ..... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to issue of, as between Annas 2 and Re. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	1-0
Second and Third insertion	each „	0-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at	„ Re.	1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to small matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence ; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line.	„	0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line	As. 8
Second do.	„	„ 4
Third do.	„	„ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED."

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

THE MOST EFFECTIVE STRENGTHENING TONIC

For anyone who is "half sick" or "all tired out" and of whom every thing requires a great effort, there is nothing which will so quickly and thoroughly restore and increase muscular and nervous energy and build up strength and vitality as will Prof. James' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They sharpen the appetite, restore tone to a weakened stomach and greatly improve digestion.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 122, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents:—TREACHER & CO., LD., BOMBAY

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uriana, 3,383 tons, Captain J E T Butler, will sail to-day for Rangoon etc., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, 2,986 tons, Captain J R Sullivan, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coastports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H M Anley, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T L Inolony, sailed yesterday for Joddah, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail steamship Company's steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464 tons, Captain A Keith, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Yokohama 15th July with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Steam.

Niobe Cruiser	Capt Witschel	German Navy
R I M S Dufferin		R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
H I M S Investigator	Comdr T Heming	Survey S
Tiger Torpedo Boat		Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M Minto	Comdr Hand	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—AUGUST 22.

Ahmadi	Brook's	B & P S N Co
Africa	Butler	M M & Co
Bhundara	Ross	M M & Co
Bengal	Dunckley	E Tajbhoy
Coromandel	Holloway	E Tajbhoy
Chusan	Mitchel	E Tajbhoy
Dumra	Moxon	M M & Co
Ellora	Henderson	M M & Co
Hoseinee	Pilling	B & P S N Co
Managon	Hall	P & O Co
Mutiro	O'sullivan	M M & Co
Nawab	Toms	P Morrison
Oriental	Llewellin	P & O Co
Oolobaria	LeGrand	M M & Co
Querimba	Smith	M M & Co
Rander Result	Carter	Tajbhoy
Shahjehan	Davison	E Tajbhoy
Teutain	Andrews	P & O Co
Terrier	Nilson	F F Campbell & Co
Tyne	Anderson	T Morrison & Co
Tomi Maru	Keith	N Y Kaisha
Uganda	Wadge	M M & Co
Uriana	Butler	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Steel.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agents.
B	Aleppo	3536	Horneeath	Kchi	29-8	P M & Co
F	General	1480	Mehlhorn	N F		A Stranic
K	Rheinfels	3630	Dirks	Kchi		N F Glade & Co
M	Delta	4747	Baisel	Repairing		P & O Co
N	Cromwell	1977	Schoel	Middlesborough	23-8	R A Wills
Q	Kaiser	1713	Hyldtzber	Zanzibar	24-8	A Strandes

H W P D

Pomani	532	Esmail		25-8 Bo S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Totomi Maru	Keith	Yokohama July 15

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Knowsie Hall	McKay	Karachi
	Mozaffari	Moloney	Joddah
	Persia	Cragitetto	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, Manley for Persian gulf, &c.
" Muttra, Sullivan for Calcutta &c.
" Uriana, Butler for Rangoon &c.
The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bundara for Calcutta.
" Ahmadi for Jeddah.
" Hestheraig for Philadelphia.

STEMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer Rivyin Maru, left Singapore to-day, for Colombo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
17	Clan Macdongall	Liverpool
18	Clan Macleod	Coast
19	Umfuli	Calcutta
20	Bharata	Rangoon
	Wardha	Australia

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—44 bales wool E Shewji 30750 cwt cottonseed Ball Bros

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—1 box gold bar (Rs 7200) The National Bank of India.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—1008 bales cotton Ralli Bros 600 cwt horns J M Rahimtoola 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—8000 cwt cottonseed Waghjee Bechur

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Heathcraig s—6500 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—300 balel twist R S N Talati and Co 600 bales twist R S N Talati and Co 930 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Peninsular," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ball, Mr S H	Rimkior, Major M A, Beig
Benson, Lady	Rimkior, Major Ali Gauhar Khan
Best, Mr	Stafford, Capt and Mrs P B
Boakes, Miss	Subadar, Dalel Khan
Clarke, Mr T A	Subadar, Major Abadur
Coles, Mr H E	Tanner, Sister L
Jackman, Mr S	Wilson, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashworth, Lieut F R	Owen, Mr S W
Finn, Revd R	Phillips, Mr W H
Ford, Major C H	Porter, Mr W K
Harrison, Mr E J	Powell, Capt E B
James, Capt C A	Richards, Mr W T
Kams, Col J K	Tahourdin, Capt S N
Mayo, Mr F M	Weston, Mr G A

FROM BRINDISI.

Blackwood, Lord F	Kenny, D W
Gibbs, Lieut W G	Munro, Mr F

FOR KARACHI.

Chalecott, Lieut O A	Rickford, Capt

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5/8	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Reduc	97 3/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 9/16	=	— 3/16
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Paper	65 1/8	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 13/16	=	— 1/16
3 months hence	30 3/4	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	66 5/8	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·46 3/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·84 1/2	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8 "	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 "	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade bills	3 1/2 "	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/8 "	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	2 1/4 "	=	unchanged

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	5·41 + 3
Middling F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4 unchgd
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	1,000
Futures closed	quiet

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·05	4·92	4·96
+3	+3	+1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·96	4·97	4·99
+1	+1	+2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
5·01	5·02	5·03
+3	+3	+2

Receipts at U. S. Ports 10,000
Do. last year 13,000
Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Do. do. Continent 12,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·17 + 3
Do. month of March	9·26 + 4

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 7/8—1-16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·11 + 1
Do. month of Dec.	9·13 + 3
Tone at close	steady.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

WHEAT—firm
RAPESEED—
Yellow Gunerat 50 3/4 A-S. sellers } firm
Brown 48 3/4 A.-S. sellers.
LINSEED—firmer
No other advices yet to hand.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 21st Aug.

Cotton	1,398	bales.
Wheat	22,608	cwts.
Linseed	5,156	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	51,56	"
Gingellyseed	246	"
Poppyseed	1,913	"
Groundnuts	23	"
Castorseed	4,494	"
Rice	18,241	"
Myrabolams	1,557	"
Cottonseed	6,015	"
Mowraseed	1,629	"
Gram	7,981	"
Jowari	611	"
Maize	523	"

The Liverpool closing market shows some reaction from the opener received last evening, while America reports a slight advance in futures. The local market is steady with a small enquiry for new crops from some export houses. Quotations have again advanced Rs. 2 to 3 but business reported is very limited. In spot cotton also there is little doing.

The freight market is steady. A steamer is reported fixed for August loading at 11s. 6d. We hear that 13s. was paid for Hamburg, seeds, August shipment.

The Rupee Paper market is steady and unchanged. Shares are strong and advancing.

We quote.

	Rs.	
Petits	3,597 1/2	Sept.
Davids	522 3/4	do.
Chinas	1,490	do.
Curimbhai	1,500	do.
Central India	2,150	do.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	191
Do. Do. fine	Dec.	"	189
Do. fine	Jan.	"	188
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	209
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	213
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	192
M G K A K fine	"	"	202
M G Bengals fully good	"	"	176
M G Broach good	March	"	232

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d 1/16d
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 13/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	170 1-4
Marks	3 do.	do.	139
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	156 1/2
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	215 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	97·5
1st Settlement.	30th August	97·5
2nd do.	1st Oct.	97·6

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 9th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales ..... 5,000 bales.
Imports ..... Nil. "

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·09	5·03	5·00
+4	+4	+4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·00	5·01	5·03
+4	+4	+4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·04	5·06	5·07
+3	+4	+4

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LOAN.

Tenders for the Port Trust 4 per cent. loans were opened at the Trustees' Office yesterday afternoon.

The aggregate amount of the tenders received was Rs. 69,76,500 the amount required being Rs. 15 lakhs.

For the sixty years loan tenders at and over Rs. 102-3-0 have been accepted in full. For the thirty years loan tenders at and above Rs. 101-9-0 are accepted in full and Rs. 54,000 is distributed pro rata among tenderers at Rs. 101-8-0 who will receive approximately 3/4ths of the amounts tendered.

The amount reserved and set aside for the Trustees' investments is as follows :—

From the 60 years loan at the average of accepted tenders Rs. 102-8-8	Rs. 2,01,000
From the thirty years loan Rs. 102-0-5 ...	3,99,000
Total	6,00,000

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown.	11 750	100	100	dvd Rs. 14		315
Back Bay Baths.	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10		38
Badham Pile	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.		129
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,100	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 180		8,900
Do. New Issue.	1,800	625	375	dvd Rs. 45		2,275
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.		43
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500		25	710
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs. 14		145
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.		150
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assu.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		19
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10		190
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175		14	220 xd
Kurrachi Landing	500	500	200		20	125
Marcks and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10		150
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil		52
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.		145
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 ¼ pr. ct.		544
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000		21	435
Soonday and Co.	1,000	100	1,001			30
Treacher and Co.	2,000	100	900		25	540
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	12 pr. ct.		265
Telephone Co.	13,500	25	25		1¼	33

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	11,000	100	100	103 xd		161
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	500	12-8-0		535 xd
Tapti Valley and Co	8,000	400	500	10		475

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 76, Hornby Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

SECUNDERABAD (DECCAN.)

DEATH.

PENDLEBURY—August 17, at Secunderabad (Deccan) Caroline, the beloved wife of W. Pendlebury, Agent and Manager, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, aged 57 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARTON—August 18, at Lebong, the wife of J. G. Harton, of a daughter.

PENNELL—August 9, at Murree, the wife of Capt. R. H. E. Pennell, I. A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUNNINGHAM—CLEMENTS—July 21, at St. James's Church, Rafiasi, by the Ven. Archdeacon Bristow, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Cunningham, I. M. S., to Phoebe Wilson, only daughter of the late Doctor Robert Clements, Medical Inspector, Local Government Board, Ireland.

LAMB—GRENFIELD—August 16, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, India, by license, by Venerable Archdeacon G. A. Ford, assisted by the Rev. W. L. W. Kitching, Chaplain of Agra, Fedrick William Lamb, to Rebekah, widow of the late William Greenfield, of Leatherhead, Surrey, and Allahabad.

DEATHS.

ONSLOW—August 14, at Jhansi, Cedric, the beloved infant son of Captain and Mrs Cranley Onslow.

POPE—August 18, at Cawnpore, from enteric fever, Charles Frederick Pope, Manager and Secretary, Muir Mills Co., Ld., second son of Rev. Dr. Pope, Highgate, London, aged 36.

SYMONDS—August 18, at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, Phyllis Myrtle, the dearly beloved infant daughter of Condr. and Mrs. Symonds, Retired List, aged 1 year 6 months 18 days.

TAYLOR—August 15, at Kuppalli, Robert Thomas, of cholera.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water 1-5m. 1-26s. Low water, 6-55m., 7-29s.
Bank Holiday: Ganesh Chaturthi Festival.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club, 11-30 a.m.
Aga Khan Motor Trials, Poona.

POLICE NOTICE.—The police have some money, some umbrellas, a box, a ring and a blouse awaiting owners.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—In aid of this Institution the following donations have been received: Sheth Morarjee Vasanjee Manjee in memory of his deceased father Rs. 251; Sheth Vasanjee Manjee and Tallu Gopal Calcuttawalla Rs. 101; Prabhudass Rs. 100; Miscellaneous Rs. 78/12.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—In the case in which Mr. Ewing, General Manager of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Company, had preferred a charge of breach of trust against George Wilkinson in respect of Rs. 78, Mr. Ewing appeared this morning before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas and stated that the accused had given a satisfactory explanation to the firm and that he, therefore, did not wish to lead evidence against the accused. His worship, thereupon, discharged the accused.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations held in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, have been received. Ten students of the Institute entered for the Cotton Spinning examination of whom nine were successful, five in the Ordinary Grade 1st Year, two in the Ordinary Grade 2nd Year, and two in the Honours Grade. This result compares most favourably with the results obtained in England, more especially as the examinations are held only in English which handicaps the Indian students. Attention may also be called to the success of an external student Mr. Cecil Lancaster of the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, who obtained first Class Honours in Typography. The following is the list of passes as forwarded by Sir Philip Magnus, Kt. In Electric Lighting and Power, second class:—Shaik M. Hayat; Pherojshah S. Dubash; T. K. P. Pillay,; Jal S. Irani. In Cotton Spinning, Ordinary first year:—Sadan, C. Roy, second class; Francis D'Souza, first class; Kaikobad F. Kikana, second prize; Piroshe R. Engineer, second class; Motiram, first class; Francis D'Souza (second year) second class; Motiram, (second year) first class; M. P. Gandhy, (Honours section A second class); Govind L. Joshi (Honours section A first class); Vasudev S. Padhy (Mechanical Engineering, Ordinary Part I. Pass); Vasudev S. Padhye (Mechanical Engineering Ordinary Part II. second class); James Yates (Typography Preliminary Pass); Cecil Lancaster (Typography Honours first class).

AN APPEAL TO THE RAILWAY BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter regarding the introduction of an effective mode of communication between the passengers and guards and drivers of trains recently circulated by the Secretary of the Railway Board to all the Local Governments serves to indicate that a new spirit has come over that body. In that communication the Board has not heedlessly and recklessly perpetuated these blunders which it committed in the past when issuing its general manifestoes to the administrative authorities of the numerous railway systems in this country. In those general manifestoes the folly committed by the Board was simply to show the desirability of the introduction of particular reforms. Moreover each one of those manifestoes dealt with several important questions in the briefest and vaguest possible manner. Another prominent defect in those manifestoes was that the Board did not lay down a fixed period of time within which a particular thing was to be done. But the worst feature was that the manifestoes were made to convey to the Railway Authorities mere requests instead of positive commands from the Board. All these glaring blunders made the manifestoes inoperative. The spirit, tone, temper and language in which they were conceived and cast were alike repugnant to the principles of the constitution of the Railway Board and were calculated to pervert the very object of the creation and existence of that body. Those mandates only met with the fate they deserved by the persons to whom they were so timidly, so respectfully, so apologetically addressed. The net result of that inherently defective policy is that not one single grievance of the public has been remedied either wholly or even to an appreciable extent. Such a net result of the enormous expenditure of money, time, and trouble is indeed most deplorable; yet it is neither more nor less deplorable than could legitimately be expected. But the Board was then in its infancy and through sheer ignorance it committed itself to that preposterously foolish policy of renewing confidence in those who had proved themselves altogether unworthy of it and of refraining from the exercise of those enormous powers with which it had been invested. However the Board has grown up since then and learnt many new things. It has perceived that its old policy should not do. Consequently in its letter above referred to it has repudiated that old policy and adopted a new policy which is rational. The essential features of the new policy are that a particular question is taken up and dealt with in the most comprehensive fashion and that a time-limit is prescribed and that instead of mere request positive commands are given. On behalf of the enormous millions of the poor third-class passengers I appealed to the Railway Board to adhere rigidly to the new policy which will enable it to secure for them within a short space of time those necessary conveniences which are so unjustly withheld from them till now. On behalf of the poor passengers I appeal to the Railway Board not to depart from the new policy because it is one which will enable it in a short time to prevent the repetition of those scenes which are a disgrace to all civilized order and government.—Yours, &c.,

RADIX.

GANESH CHATURTHI AND THE RAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To-day is a rainy day and if the rain continues falling all the day and the whole of to-morrow, day and night, there will be plenty and prosperity all the year round and no famine. To-morrow is Ganesh Chaturthi and the Hindu notion about rain is that if the moon keep herself hidden in clouds and is not visible on the night of to-morrow, and the clouds broken by Vritraghna (god of rain) there will be plenty of rain and no famine. "Ganesh Chaturthi" is a big day with the Hindus and is always set apart for offering prayers to God for giving us plenty of rain. I write this for people to know what "Ganesh Chaturthi" really is. It is the day for offering prayers for rain and not a day for the mere worship of clay images. It is a mistake for people to believe that those who saw the moon on the "Ganesh Chaturthi" day were sinners and would go accused of having committed some offence. The mere fact is that she must not be visible. We are just now in the midst of "Magha Nakshatra" (10th lunar mansion) and if rain falls on the day and night of "Ganesh Chaturthi" in this "Nakshatra" it means good rain and no famine.

Aug. 22. R. S. T.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

SPORTING NEWS.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Gloucester has beaten Worcester by an innings and 230 runs.

The following is the position of Counties to August 21.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points
Surrey	24	16	3	5	13
Yorkshire	25	15	2	8	13
Kent	19	13	2	4	11
Lancashire	24	14	5	5	9
Notts	17	9	2	6	7
Warwickshire	17	6	4	7	2
Essex	19	7	6	6	1
Gloucestershire	16	5	9	2	—4
Worcestershire	17	2	7	8	—5
Hampshire	17	6	8	3	—4
Somerset	16	4	9	3	—5
Northamtonshire	15	3	9	3	—6
Middlesex	15	4	9	2	—5
Sussex	19	4	11	4	—7
Leicestershire	19	3	13	3	—10
Derbyshire	17	2	14	1	—12

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The latest betting about Keystone II for the St Leger is 7 to 10

CRICKET AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, AUGUST 20.

A match was played at Dharwar between the Gymkhana and the Dharwar Bachelors' Union on Saturday last. The "Bachelors' Union" won the toss and sent in the Gymkhana who made 96 runs. The "Bachelors' Union" followed with 56 runs in the first innings. The day was fine till about 4 o'clock when a heavy shower prevented further play. The scores were as follows :—

DHARWAR BACHELOR'S UNION.

Mr. Karaka b Hudson	1
Mr. Samuel b Sinclair	11
Mr. Pundari b Sinclair	7
Mr. Mane, b Sinclair	0
Mr. Sangre b Hudson	7
Mr. Muddapa b Hudson	0
Mr. Reuben c Sinclair	12
Mr. Remar b Sinclair	8
Mr. David, run out	0
Mr. Dhareswar, not out	4
Mr. Ratna Rad b Hudson	0
Extras	6
Total	56

DHARWAR GYMKHANA.

Mr Hudson, b Sangar	3
Mr Chapman, run out, Sangar	28
Mr Wellinger, l-b-w Sangar	12
Mr Graham, b Sangar	0
Mr Sinclair, run out, Sangar	33
Mr Coen, b Samuel	11
Mr Bissell, l-b-w Samuel	0
Mr Fry, b Samuel	0
Mr O'Neill, b Sangar	0
Mr Patill, not out	0
Mr Jones, c Sangar	0
Extras	12
Total	96

The following gentlemen will represent St. Xavier's College Gymkhana To-morrow against the B. team of the Bombay Gymkhana :—D. M. Raja, (Jun.) Captain, F. Printer, M. A. Dotiwalla, Jayker, J. H. Mehta, N. R. Parakh, B. A. Idibuwalla, B. Sanjana, P. M. Khambatta, D. R. Kharas and Hildreth.

SPORT AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUGUST 21.

The return match, Dhulia vs. Nasik, was played on the picturesque ground in front of the Club at Nasik, on Monday and Tuesday, August, 20th and 21st. On both days Mrs. Moore was "at home" in the tents to visitors and residents. The following were the scores :—

Nasik, 1st Innings.

Mr Pooley, c Niphalkar, b Campbell	3
Mr Shambridge, b Kulkarni	8
Mr Lazarus, b Kelly	32
Mr Thubron, b Kulkarni	12
Mr Greenaway, c Shepherd, b Campbell	0
Major Bickette, c Kothawala, b Campbell	3
Mr Osmaston, c Niphadkar, b Campbell	6
Mr Scotson, b Kelly	1
Mr Williams, c Niphalkar, b Kelly	2
Mr Pandu, not out	0
Byes	4
Legbyes	1
Total	92

Nasik, 2nd Innings.

Mr Pooley, c Linoeln, b Campbell	19
Mr Thubron, c Niphadkar, b Campbell	68
Mr Lazarus, c Lincoln, b Campbell	18
Mr Greenaway, c and b Campbell	45
Mr Osmaston, c Campbell, b Niphadkar	2
Major Ricketts, stumped, b Campbell	28
Mr Shambridge, c Kotwal, b Campbell	0
Mr Williams, c Niphadkar, b Kelly	8
Mr Scotson, b Kelly	1
Mr Mackay, not out	0
Mr Pandu, c Kotwal, b Kelly	0
Byes	24
Leg byes	7
Wide	1
Total	212

Dhulia, 1st Innings.

Mr Kotwal, c Greenaway, b Mackay	13
Mr Kothawala, c Lazarus, b Mackay	4
Mr Campbell, c Scotson, b Mackay	32
Mr Niphadkar, c Osmaston, b Mackay	1
Mr Shepherd, c Pandu, b Mackay	4
Captain Lincoln, c Greenaway, b Mackay	12
Mr Kelly, c Williams, b Lazarus	9
Mr Waterfield, c Shambridge, c Mackay	0
Mr Dodgson b Ricketts	12
Mr Kulkarni, c Ricketts, b Scotson	34
Mr Smith, not out	17
Byes	3
Legbyes	3
Total	141

Dhulia, 2nd Innings.

Mr Kotwal, c Mackay, b Lazarus	4
Mr Kothawala, run out b Thubron	19
Mr Campbell, c Pooley, b Lazarus	18
Mr Niphadkar, b Ricketts	23
Mr Shepherd, b Ricketts	8
Captain Lincoln, b Pandu	37
Mr Kelly, b Ricketts	0
Mr Waterfield, not out	48
Mr Dogson, c Williams, b Greenaway	10
Mr Kulkarni, b Lazarus	0
Mr Smith, l-b-w, b Lazarus	0
Byes	15
Legbyes	9
Total	191

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH vs. R. G. A.

THE match on the Cooperage yesterday in connection with the Harwood League was one of great importance to settle the second place on the list. There was a good crowd round the field demonstrating their enthusiasm, but nice as it is to hear some sort of encouragement for both parties, the shouts of the Artillery trainer in stentorian tones were scarcely the right thing, persistent as they were throughout.

The Telegraph defended the Band Stand goal at the start playing with the wind, but nervousness rather akin to respect for their own skins saw the R. A. press them and Holyoake on the left wing lost a very fine chance and Reynolds on the right, sending over to the inside left, that player headed in a shot which was saved at the foot of a corner. Warming to their work the Telegraph now got down and forced a corner, but, driven back, returned through the inside right who gave to Greene on the wing and he, just saving it going behind, sent a cross-shot into the net. The R. A. centre from the kick-off got well down and giving to Holyoake he sent in a shot very well saved. The ensuing corner was saved as half time arrived with the Telegraph leading by a goal to nil.

On resuming the R. A. immediately got down but the ball went behind and Greene got away down, the Telegraph wing; he centred to Edie who put it through, but was hauled up for off-side. From now the R.A. came up through Reynolds who sending across to Holyoake and he to Mann gave them a grand chance, but a hard shot struck the left upright, and another went a yard to the left.

Edie next got away and giving to Holman he sent in a good, high long shot which the R.A. custodian saved well. The same happened a minute later except that Holman this time got in closer and making no mistake sent the ball home into the left corner from dangerously near off-side.

From now the Telegraph forwards fell back to assist in defence and as a consequence when both Edie and Greene broke away there was nobody up to help. The R. A. inside left was responsible for the best shot amongst a number the Telegraph had to contend with but it just grazed over. They forced no less than four corners before time eventually arrived but, despite the fact that they tackled more strenuously than was necessary, the Telegraph lads stuck to them gamely and when the whistle went for full time kept their lead. Score :—

Govt. Telegraph ..... 2 goals.
R. G. A. ..... nil.

This win puts the Telegraph second and unless the R. G. A. can beat the Scots on Saturday as well as Parel, they will retain this position. The Scots team for Saturday is not known at present and may be very weak as they are in Poona just now.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

The entry of the Y. M. C. A. has been sent in for the Rovers' Tournament. Fifteen have now entered with the addition of the Yorks and Lancs from Mhow.

Bad news arrived by wire yesterday to the effect that last year's winners, the Seaforth Highlanders, will be unable to come down. The King's Liverpools, by the bye, have arrived in Bombay.

A NEW IDEA.

In order to be make the goal-posts stand out more clearly an idea was hit upon at Home and has recently been used in Calcutta of painting the cross bar black for a yard in the middle and a similar portion of each of the uprights. The Rovers' Committee are considering the advisability of doing this in the forthcoming Tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

MUD SPORTS.

Programmes for Wednesday, 29th August, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting),

1. (a) Individual Tent-pegging. Horses.
   (b). Section Tent-pegging (section of four). Horses & Ponies.
2. Jumping. Ponies.
3. The Missing Word: takes (Ladies Nomination).—Gentlemen at striking post will each be given an envelope containing a sentence in which a word is missing. On the word "go" they will ride to a screen behind which their nominatrix will stand, but they will not be visible, only

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
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STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;
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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1906.

THE CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

A PONDEROUS volume made its way this week from the Government Central Press, at Calcutta, entitled "Archæological Survey of India ; Annual Report 1903-04." It is considerably late in making its appearance, but Archæology never hurries. A hundred years is a trifle which matters not. Besides the volume is such an artistic production that it is easy to see it is the outcome of much time and infinite trouble. By way of preface, is a chapter on Conservation, over the signature of Mr. J. H. Marshall, who promptly places on record the fact that the chief event of the year for Archæology, and one which has marked a new era in the history of conservation work in India has been the passing of the Ancient Monuments Act, which he regards as the result of long and careful deliberation. Perhaps the Act was too sweeping in its provisions and has led to the restoration and conservation of much worthless debris, and it may have, in the case of some buildings, caused much public inconvenience as well as amusement. But that does not concern the Archæological Survey. "Theirs not to reason why ; theirs but to do or die," which in their experience might be parodied into "scrape and dye." Mr. Marshall, however, takes his work seriously and wishes us, at the outset, to understand that the main objects which the late Viceroy set before him in regard to ancient monuments were three-fold—to ensure the proper upkeep and repair of ancient buildings in private ownership excepting such as were used for religious purposes ; to prevent the excavation of sites of historic interest by ignorant and unauthorised persons, and to secure control over traffic in antiquities. English, Greek and Italian legislation combined to provide India with an Act to suit the peculiar conditions of the country. The drafting of the Bill, writes Mr. Marshall, involving, as it did, direct interference with the rights of private ownership, was of necessity a most delicate and difficult matter and the difficulty was enhanced by the need for paying scrupulous respect to the religious prejudices of the Indian people. That the question was carefully and sympathetically handled, there can be no doubt, and in support of their statement it is only necessary to mention the fact that when the Bill was circulated for the opinion of Local Governments, there was not one of its essential provisions which did not meet with their unanimous approval, and that not a voice was raised in adverse criticism when it passed into law. For the benefit of readers in Europe, Mr. Marshall enters into an explanation of the provisions of the Act, with a view to showing how careful the interests of private owners are considered, and yet how effectual they have proved in the experience of the past few years.

The monuments which are mainly engaging the attention of the Survey are those which Lord Curzon indicated as demanding early attention, and Mr. Marshall owns that all the undertakings owed their inception directly to him and their unqualified success to the personal supervision he bestowed upon them. As might have been expected, he observes, much of the initial work lay in "rescuing them from the utilitarian purposes to which they had been put, and in effacing the evidences of their modernisation." We are not sure if this work was not very much overdone and the buildings deprived of their best chance of being conserved, but the Survey accepted the view propounded by Lord Curzon, and regards the occupation of ancient buildings for utilitarian purposes as approaching very closely to rank vandalism. As remarkable instances of the abuse of ancient monuments, are mentioned the Moghal forts at Delhi and Lahore, "where British military occupation was largely responsible for the abuses perpetrated on the old royal palaces. In the fort at Lahore, the beautiful Moti Musjid of Jehangir and the Sleeping Hall of Shah Jahan" which have both been recovered in this way—"the one from entombment in the massive brickwork of a Government Treasury, the other from a scarcely less improper, albeit less ignoble, use as a church for British troops." Mr. Marshall devoted great pains to the penning of the latter phrase, but he has not succeeded in making it palatable and we regard the interference with the building referred to as one of the most striking illustrations of the over-zeal which the late Viceroy displayed in indulging in his pet hobby. We approve of his sweeping away the asses' stable from the gate of the temple, and the demolition of the village of huts round the tomb of Isa Khan at Delhi. In that he taught a lesson to the custodians of ancient and sacred buildings in other countries where the desire to live beneath the shadow of God's house has led to the spoliation of many beautiful edifices. A monument of which especial mention is made by Mr. Marshall as a "victim of modern vandalism" is the mosque of Dai Anga at Lahore. For some of the accretions which have enveloped this building the Sikhs are held responsible, "but its real transformation dates from the time when it was converted into a Railway office, and it was then that most of the damage was done to its enamelled walls." Bombay has never been greatly given to vandalism. Indeed, it had repaired and kept in order most of its ancient monuments before Lord Curzon became interested in the subject, and the conservation is now but a matter of annual repairs, except in Bijapur, where the Survey wept tears over the cornices and bracket carvings, which will take half-a-dozen years to restore.

The Department has not overlooked the necessity, so long disregarded, of preserving or commemorating many historic occasions connected with the British in India. It is indeed a remarkable feature of the indifference with which the monuments of the past have been systematically treated by the British, writes Mr. Marshall, that even the buildings which witnessed some of the noblest and most tragic events in their history, the battlefields where their ancestors fought and conquered and the residences of illustrious men, who by their swords, their councils and their pens, made the name of England, great and famous, have gone uncommemorated and uncared for. The omission is not difficult of explanation. Britishers in India are but birds of passage, migratory beings, here to-day and gone to-morrow, leaving others to complete the work they have begun, but their successors open a new chapter for themselves forgetting those who have preceded them, and it is only after generations that the connection of the distinguished personages, referred to above, with India, come home to them. They are surprised to find there is nothing to perpetuate their memories in the way of a visible and tangible memento, but console themselves with the reflection that if their contemporaries ommitted the task they must have had some good and sufficient reason of which the present generation knows nothing, so why over-ride the decisions of their forebears? However the preservation of such memorials as exist and the perpetuation of of the records they contain are to be an especial care. Historic sites, scenes in the Mutiny, and the Black Hole, have been sedulously marked and commemorated. Efforts to perpetuate the surviving records of a past that is every day tending to disappear more and more from the public recollection, have as we know, extended to numerous and other sites and buildings in various parts of India. Memorials have been set up on the historic battlefields of Mudki, Firoz Shah, Sobraon and several other places, while the monument which celebrates the fight at Plassey is being removed from its old site and re-erected in a more worthy form and more appropriate position. The report gives details of the work done, and numerous special articles are included in the volume, which is illustrated with scores of plates, plans and drawings showing the condition in which famous buildings were found and in which they were left by the officers of the Survey Department on completion of the work with which they were entrusted. The desires of the late Viceroy seem to have been carefully kept in view and it cannot be denied that the work of restoration and conservation has been much satisfactorily performed by the Archæological Survey, than by the essentially utilitarian Public Works Department officials, to whom it was formerly left and who turned everything they could lay hands on to best practical account.

MAHOMEDANS AND SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

As Sir Bampfylde Fuller evinced genuine sympathy with Muslim aspirations, tried to do justice to them and made efforts to remove disabilities, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal regard his resignation as extremely detrimental to Muslim interests. This is the general feeling among the Mahomedan community and nothing will persuade them they are wrong. The *Muslim Patriot* observed the other day : "The policy of silence which they (Mahomedans) have so long pursued has proved disastrous to them, it has resulted in their existence being ignored both by their countrymen and Government. The Bengalis do not care for their opinion and are determined to agitate against their united wishes. It is only rarely that British Government remembers that there are among their subjects a class like Musalmans having rights and interests of their own. They believe that it was on one such rare occasion that the Partition of Bengal was conceived and effected, not only on grounds of administrative difficulty but also to secure their gradual progress and advancement." But the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk put the case more plainly some little time ago. The Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, said he, writing to the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* had, comparatively with the Hindus, been left so far back in the race of progress that with the state of things then (before the partition) prevailing in the province, they could not hope to stand side by side with the Hindus. Their position therefore, necessitated a change of conditions so that they might compete with their rivals. It was true that a few Mahomedans were awakening to the necessity of education and got some degrees at the University, but the ways of progress were blocked by a nation which would never see them advance. Of course, there was the Government, but the Government could not help them under existing conditions. There was none among the Mahomedans to keep Government in mind of their rights and privileges and if there was a reference made here and there in a memorial or address to a Lieutenant-Governor or a Viceroy, it generally contained unmeaning and improper requests which could hardly be expected either to draw the attention of Government or to be of any use to the Mahomedans. But the Partition of Bengal in the opinion of the Nawab gave an opportunity to the Mahomedans to improve their condition and to gain lost ground and said he, if the Mahomedans do not avail themselves of this golden opportunity, they are doomed for ever. The Mahomedans in the new province number over seventy per cent, but mere numerical greatness will not help to raise their condition and if they want to improve they must seize the opportunites of higher education.

It is said that Government is showing undue favour to Mohamedans but the allegation is wrong and is based on racial prejudice. "It is the principle of Government to give more consideration to the majority of members, to give opportunities of improvement to those who are backward, to educate those who are ignorant and to give a share in the government of the country to those who are fit for such responsibility. Government is acting up to these just principles in Eastern Bengal, but evidently, it is impossible for those who have seen their own community prosper alone, for a hundred years, to approve of a change in the existing conditions. The Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal are not only pleased with the partition, but they consider it as a boon to their national cause ; and although they have for the last hundred years undergone a state of dejection, they are now awakening to a new spirit of activity and hopefulness and their leaders are moved by a new feeling of hope and enthusiasm to help their own community. It is a matter of regret however that Sir Bampfylde Fuller has resigned the post of Lieutenant-Governor in Eastern Bengal and it is felt by the Mahomedan community no greater calamity could have fallen on the Mahomedans of that province. It is feared that an idea will get abroad among the newly educated Mahomedans that the only way of obtaining their rights from Government is Political Agitation. The *Muslim Patriot* is of a similar opinion and writes :—"Government has, by its acceptance of Sir B. Fuller's resignation paid a premium for increased political agitation. The Bengali press has already given indications of the Hindu attitude. The Bengali nation refuses to accept the Partition of Bengal as an irrevocable fact and has declared its determination to continue the agitation as hitherto in the firm conviction that victory must fall to its lot at no distant date. Musalmans have seen that their loyal silence has been misinterpreted, their respectful wishes have been unheeded and their interests have been sacrificed to appease the noisy ; and to make themselves heard in the councils of the Empire, they are anxious to follow in the foot-steps of their Hindu fellow-countrymen."

THE NEW TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION : A MORAL FROM CUBA.

Those pessimists who take a gloomy view of the new Transvaal Constitution in the belief that peace has not been established long enough to justify the slackening of the taut rein of British dominance, may take a moral from the telegram published in another column to the effect that a revolt has broken out in Cuba, and that General Gomez has taken up the leadership. This is a significant indication that hostilities are to be commenced in earnest. General Gomez was a stubborn leader of the Cubans in the war a few years ago ; and it is obvious that the Constitution granted to Cuba by America after she had driven Spain from her ancient possession has not brought with it the spirit of peace which might reasonably have been expected. Yet there can be no doubt that America did the right thing, although in making Cuba a republic, with a President, Senate, and House of Representatives of her own, there is equally no doubt that our cousins across the Atlantic did so in the desire to be rid of the country, so far as administration and military occupation went. As the Americans well know, they never had any excuse for crowing over our difficulties in subduing the Boers, for Cuba proved a far harder nut for the United States soldiery to crack than the Transvaal did for our own army. Guerilla warfare, with a slim and determined foe, is the worst of all forms of warfare, and the Cubans are expert in the art of fighting and running away. It is eight years since Cuba became an independent State under the suzerainty of the United States, but the Cubans have apparently not yet entirely learnt the blessings of peace. So it may be with the Transvaal. However flowery the speeches of the Boer orators may be it is not within human nature that our one-time foes should so soon lose hope o regaining their independence. There are many thinking men who have prophesied another war with the Boers at no distant date, and though we do not think this probable, it cannot be expected that a people of the morose nature of the Boers, still with the memories of their fallen brothers warm in their hearts, can be expected to fall into the arms of England and wave the Union Jack as we ourselves love to wave it. Every conquered nation is bound to feel the sting of defeat for at least a generation. Thus it was in Alsace and Lorraine. In Strasburg, the capital of Alsace, when the "Marseillaise" was sung five years ago for the first time after the war. But that was thirty years after the Franco-Prussian struggle, and although Alsace and Metz have been completely Germanised, there are frequent reminders that the new regime is not too well loved. Yet the Alsatians are not French, and never were. Is it to be supposed then, that the Boers, all of whom have been reared in an atmosphere of hatred and jealousy towards the British, should be willing to "forgive and forget" in the brief space of five years ? And, quickly as we had forgotten it, Boer animosity to Britain is historic, and not a matter dating only from the Raid. It is, in fact, a fend of fifty years. It was in 1856 that the Boers set up the Apprentice Law, which practically legalised slavery, and the opposition which this measure excited in the minds of Englishmen was one of the most fertile causes of irritation between the Boers and the British in the Transvaal. Ever since there has been friction with the Boers, who regarded South Africa as their preserve, and the enterprising English who flocked into the Colony in the desire to develop its mineral resources. The friction culminated in the Raid, the war, and the conquest of the two Boer States. But from the foregoing it is obvious that the whole of the present day Boers have, all their lives, breathed an air of anger against the British—an anger which is far too ingrained in them to be excreted within five years of their fall. The outcome of the new constitution will therefore be anxiously watched by pessimists and optimists alike.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY paid a visit to Sardar Govindrao Balvant Shastri of Poona on Tuesday afternoon.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "China" from Japan left Colombo on the afternoon of the 21st inst, and is due here to-morrow at daybreak.

Owing to interruptions of the India-Burma wires and consequent heavy accumulation, no deferred traffic can be accepted for or from Burma till further notice.

THERE will be a dinner and a small dance at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, September 6th.

A MEETING of the Central Committee of the Indian Nursing Association will be held at Simla on Tuesday, the 28th instant at 5 p.m., and a meeting of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund on Tuesday September 4th.

LORD Tennyson, ex-Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, has been elected President of the League of the Empire, in succession to Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner.

THE RECOMMENDATION of the Engineer for Irrigation to allow cart traffic on the right bank of the Vasishta Godavery from Chinchinda to Narasapur lock, the cost of its maintenance being borne by Government, has been approved.

Sir David Gill, the Astronomer-Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, has been elected President of the British Association in succession to Professor Ray Lankester. The Association, which this year meets at York, and is next to meet at Leicester, will in 1908 meet at Dublin, and in 1909 at Winnipeg, in Canada.—"The League of the Empire."

THE Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, Deputy District Grand Master of Freemasonry, in charge of Madras District during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. H. Bradley, District Grand Master, will leave Ootacamund for Madras to-day to attend the Mark Lodge meeting and the Craft and Royal Arch meetings.

THE Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, is taking preliminary steps towards opening a sixth Normal School, with a Model School attached, in the Punjab. It will probably be established at Gurdaspur, which place appears to be admirably suited to such a school, since the difficulty in obtaining suitable sites for the buildings, playground, and more especially an agricultural farm, will probably not be so great as in other head-quarter towns of the Amritsar circle.

THE greatest obstacle to the development of trade of any kind between Bengal and Tibet, writes the *Englishman*, is the absence of a satisfactory road. The present road into Chumbi beyond Rangpo, whether over the Jelap or the Nathu Pass, is only a rough pony track, and is quite unsuited to cart traffic, so that the greatest possible difficulty is experienced by traders in transporting their goods. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has, we are informed, taken up the question in the interests of the mercantile community and has addressed the Government of India in the matter. We have every reason to believe that the question will receive the consideration it deserves, and that before long a suitable road will be constructed which will be the means of developing a lucrative trade between the two countries. The Tibetans, as we know, are a tea-drinking people and it is confidently expected that the opening out of a proper road, in addition to encouraging trade generally, will materially assist towards helping on the tea industry of India, an industry the development of which during the present day is engaging the attention of Government.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY
FERGUS HUME.
(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER IV.

THE NEW GOVERNESS.

Carver was amazed to hear of Sir Athelstan's good fortune. He knew that the baronet was poor, as in his early days he had been extravagant and had squandered his wife's money. With his daughter he occupied rooms at Brighton at a cheap rental, and had been put to various shifts to raise the wind. Indeed, from what Marion hinted at from different times, Sir Athelstan had borrowed money from his old school-friend. But why that same school-friend should leave a large fortune to Wallace, was more than Carver could understand. He said something like this to Marion, when they were one day in the baronet's private sitting-room.

"I do not know why Mr. Tawse should have left his money to papa," said Marion in reply to her lover. "They were good friends at school, I believe, from what papa has said, and met sometimes during late years. But Mr. Tawse in spite of his education was not a gentleman, and I do not think papa had much to do with him."

"He borrowed money from him, I think you said."

"Yes, on several occasions, but that was only in the way of business."

"Strange," mused Roland. "I understood that Tawse had left his money to his niece : at least the papers said so."

"I know," nodded Marion, "and they also said that she had killed the old man to get the money at once. But if she does not inherit, that fact does away with any motive for the crime."

"Well, I don't know so much about that. Rebecca Mendoza may have thought that she would get the money and may have been ignorant of the existence of this will leaving everything to your father. In that case, she might have killed her uncle. But nothing definite will be known until she is captured."

Marion shuddered. "Is there any chance of that ?" she asked in a low tone, and with her eyes on the ground.

"Not the slightest. She has vanished as completely as did Macbeth's witches, and like them apparently into thin air. The police cannot even get a description of her, as Miss Mendoza, the cousin, refuses to assist, declaring that Rebecca is innocent."

"What about a photograph ?"

"There is none in existence. Rebecca was never photographed."

"Oh, Roland," Marion exclaimed in amazement, "that seems impossible."

"Well, it does. I should think that anyone, and especially a woman, would have had enough vanity to have been photographed at least once. But Miss Mendoza denies that such is the case with Rebecca."

"I believe she is telling a lie."

"I daresay she is," rejoined Roland cooly, and can you blame her ? She believes that her cousin is innocent and certainly will do all she can to save her, by keeping from the police any intelligence likely to lead them to arrest her."

"How do you know all this, Roland ?"

"Jack Werner told me."

"Is he a detective ?" asked Marion quickly, and rather contemptuously.

"Well, yes and no. As a rule he is a young gentleman with enough money to live on, and dabbles in journalism. We have talked of him before."

"I remember," replied Miss Wallace, "but I thought that he might have taken up the case from what you said."

"I think he has done so. Why, I can't say, but he has certainly made himself acquainted with all details connected with the death of this miserable man. However it does not matter. Tawse is dead, and buried, and I do not believe that the facts of his death, other than are known, will ever come to light. Your father has the money though. And that money," added Carver bitterly, "puts you further from me than ever."

"Oh, Roland, you know that I will never give you up," said Marion quickly and with some reproach in her tones.

"So far as you are concerned, darling I know you will alwa ys be true," said the lover in fond accents, "but continual dropping wears away a stone, and your father constantly insisting that you shall ma rry Mallett may make you yield in the long run."

"Never," cried the girl with energy, "not until you give me yourself to Mr. Mallett, would I think of such a thing. And that is not likely to happen," she ended smiling.

Roland did not answer. Mallett knew so much about his brother and the forged bill, that he felt it was not impossible that some such concession might be extracted from him. He loved Marion with all his heart and soul and nothing would induce him to give her up. All the same, his young brother was their mother's favourite and if anything happened to him Mrs. Carver would probably break her heart. It might be then that to save his mother from a terrible sorrow, worse than death, Roland would be forced to yield to Mallett's demands and buy his silence by the surrender of Marion Wallace. The position was a bitter one, and Rolland's face grew black as he thought about it. He resolved to speak to Werner on the subject since that young man was acquainted with the case as far as it had progressed. Meantime he put off Marion's enquiries with a gay smile.

"You think I look ill, do you ?" said he, trying to laugh and succeeding very badly ; "nonsense, my dear. It is only the thought that I may lose you through this money that makes me look sad. I am very well, although, I admit, very anxious."

"I shall always be true to you, Roland," said Marion firmly.

"My own, do I not know that ? But circumstances may be too strong for both of us."

What do you mean by that ?" she asked sharply, "do you doubt me, or," she looked at him steadily, "yourself ?"

"Never you, never myself," said Carver quickly, "but look at the position, my dearest girl. I have not enough money to offer you a home unless I succeed as a musician, and your father is now rich. How can I take you from luxury to give you a poor cheap existence ?

You forget that I have not yet benefited by this lately acquired money," said Marion quietly, "and for years I have been accustomed to manage things in a cheap way. I shall make a very economical wife, Roland, and whatever my father says I shall never give you up. Besides," she added with a doubtful look, "my father is still young and it might be that he will marry again."

"Why should he do that ?"

"My brother Edward who was in the Indian army died a few months ago, and so did his wife : both at Simla of fever. Their little boy Dick is now at Brighton, as he is being looked after by my father and is the heir to the title. So far all is well, as Dick is the heir and my father's pride is satisfied. But to-day papa engaged a governess for Dick. She is a fine handsome woman, and my father appears to admire her greatly."

"How did he engage her ?

"On Mr. Mallett's recommendation."

Carver's face grew black. "I don't know what your father can see in that little blackguard," said he fretfully.

"Oh, Roland, how can you talk of Mr. Mallett so.

"Because he is a bad lot. No, Marion, don't ask me why I think so. I cannot explain. But I am quite sure that the man will stop at nothing to gain his ends. Besides he was the confidential adviser of Tawse."

"So my father says," replied Marion musingly, "and I often think, Roland, that it is because my father did business with Mr. Tawse, that he thinks so much of Mr. Mallett."

"Hum, you mean that Mr. Mallett knows too much."

Marion turned pale. "What do you mean ?" Roland looked surprised at her change of colour. "Why nothing particular. Only Mr. Mallett, as he told me himself, did a lot of work for Tawse, and as your father inherits, it may be necessary to keep Mallett in the business to wind it up."

"Oh," Marion looked relieved, as though he had said something different from what she had expected. "Yes, I daresay you are right. Though of course papa has known and appreciated Mr. Mallett for some years."

Roland nodded. "I don't know why, Mallett is certainly a barrister, but Werner, who knows of everyone, does not know who Mallett's parents are, or where he comes from."

"Mr. Werner may not know everything," said Marion with a shrug.

"He knows most things. But this governess. Where did Mallett find her ?"

"I don't know," said Miss Wallace, wearily, "but papa has engaged her to teach Dick, and we go down to Brighton to-morrow."

"What is her name ?"

"Miss Lizard—Harriet Lizard. But you will come and see us at Brighton, Roland ?"

"I'll try to," he replied, thinking of his promise to Mallett, but it all depends upon your father—"

"Hush," said Marion, rising quickly, and with some agitation, "here he is."

Hardly had the words left her lips when the door opened, and Sir Athelstan entered, followed by a tall, handsome, dark woman, with bold eyes and a rather aggressive manner. She was beautifully dressed, and wore a spotted veil which she put up as she entered. Wallace was laughing and chatting with her when they entered, but his face changed as he saw Roland in his daughter's company, and he looked angry.

"How are you, Mr. Carver ?" said he stiffly, and extended a hand encased in a primrose glove. "I did not expect to find you here."

"Miss Wallace gave me to understand that you went back to Brighton to-morrow," said Roland coolly, "so I came to say good-bye."

"Quite so, quite so," said Sir Athelstan nodding, "and I am glad to see you also, Mr. Carver. I wish to have a chat with you. Meantime, let me present you to Miss Lizard, who has consented to take charge of my poor son's boy."

"Very pleased to meet you," murmured Miss Lizard, in a deep rich contralto voice. "I think I have seen you before, Mr.—Mr.—"

"Carver," said Roland, seeing that she had not caught his name. Possessed of the information Miss Lizard looked nervous, although it was strange that so apparently bold a woman could display such a cheap emotion.

"Carver," she said, with an effort, and turning away in the direction of Marion. "No, I do not know the name. Probably I am mistaken. But I thought I knew the face."

"I fear I am not unique in my looks," remarked Roland dryly. "Even in the family I have a double. My brother is exactly like me."

"Your brother, repeated Miss Lizard, and took a long look at him. "Ah, I don't think I have ever met your brother ; at least the name is not familiar to me." Dear Miss Wallace," she smiled on Marion, who looked stiff anc uncomfortable, "I do hope we shall be friends."

"Of course you will," said Sir Athelstan heartily. "Marion has the same taste as I have; and mine"—he bowed gracefully to Miss Lizard, while Marion bit her lip at this adulation of a newly engaged governess. "My daughter will be hard to please if she is not satisfied with you, Miss Lizard."

"On the contrary," said the governess, seeing Marion's disdainful look, "it is I who have to give satisfaction to my employer."

"You have done so already," said the baronet, smiling, "and to afford you and my daughter an opportunity of making each other's acquaintance, may I suggest that you will take Miss Lizard to your bedroom, Marion. She will stop to luncheon."

"I shall be delighted," murmured Miss Wallace, who looked anything but pleased, and at the same time cast a puzzled look at her father. It was difficult to understand why a stiff, haughty man like the baronet should be so friendly with a newly-engaged member of his household. "Will you come with me, Miss Lizard," and she moved to door with a glance at Roland.

Miss Lizard followed slowly, and stopped before Carver to extent a slender hand. "I hope we shall meet again, Mr. Carver. Dear Miss Wallace, do forgive me for keeping you waiting," and in her turn she moved to the door. With a last smile at Sir Athelstan, who was watching her with an admiring look, the new governess left the room.

When alone with Roland, Sir Athelstan's smile disappeared, and he straightened his tall, slim figure. As usual he was beautifully dressed and did not look his age, owing to the care he took of his hair and complexion. It was a stiff and haughty man who faced the young lover, though Roland was too brave to be afraid of black looks. Nevertheless he knew that Wallace intended to make himself disagreeable, and braced himself to fight for his beloved.

"This won't do at all, Mr. Carver," said the baronet, and motioned that Roland should resume his seat.

"May I ask what you mean, Sir Athelstan ?"

The baronet sank into an easy chair, crossed his elegent legs, and placed the tips of his fingers together, for by this time he had removed his gloves. "I think you know very well what I mean, sir. My daughter—"

"Is in love with me, and I with her," finished Roland calmly, although his heart was beating loudly, "we are engaged."

"Not with my consent, therefore the engagement must be broken off."

"May I ask why you object to me as a suiter ?"

"I can explain in one word : you are poor."

"That is three words," rejoined Roland smiling, and keeping his temper well under control. "I admit that I am poor, but I hope to make money."

Sir Athelstan waved his hand contemptuously. "You will never make enough to give my daughter the home she is accustomed to."

"Pardon me," said Carver with delicate contempt, "I am aware from what Marion told me that you had inherited twenty thousand a year from Mr. Tawse ; but hitherto Marion has been accustomed to no better a home than I will shortly be able to lead her to."

"I disagree with you, Mr. Carver. It is true that I have not for many years possessed the means which my rank and taste entitle me to enjoy. But this bequest of my late lamented friend—"

"A money lender," interpolated Roland injudiciously.

Sir Athelstan turned red. "And my friend," he said hotly. "We were at school together. Tawse had good blood in his veins—"

"Good Jewish blood no doubt."

"Which is excellent in every way, Sir. The Jews have far longer pedigrees than most Christians. Tawse was eccentric, and so went in for money-lending, which I admit is not the most desirable of professions. At the same time, since the man is dead, we need say nothing about that. To come to the point. I have taken a house at Brighton, and intend to settle there with my daughter and with my grandson. If you choose to give up this nonsense about Marion, I shall be pleased to see you; otherwise, I forbid you my house."

"I must put up with your refusal to see me within your door," said Roland rising, "as I certainly will not give up Miss Wallace. Why do you object to me? I am well-born. I have sufficient talent to make money, and I love Marion.

"You are poor," said the baronet, still seated and very aggressively, "that settles the question."

"Is Mr. Mallett rich then ?"

"That has nothing to do with you."

"Pardon me, it has everything to do with me. You wish to give Marion to that man, when I love her and wish her to be my wife."

"Mr. Mallett loves my daughter also."

"But she does not love him. I am her choice."

"You certainly are not mine," cried the baronet wrathfully, and rising to intimate the conversation was at an end. "What my daughter's future may be is my business."

"And mine. I refuse to give her up. You shall never force her to marry Owen Mallett."

"We shall see," said Sir Athelstan with a supercilious smile, "but I'll give you a chance," he added. "Find out who killed Tawse, and I will think over your desire to be my son-in-law."

"I accept," said Roland quickly, and left the room abruptly. He saw that the baronet had made the offer out of mere bravado, and did not intend to give him the chance of retracting the same.

(To be Continued.)

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INTELLIGENCE from St. Petersburg says a mutiny which broke out at Cogane, has been quelled, and that 200 sailors have been arrested. The insurgents in the Sveaborg mutiny fired shells, which damaged a Church in the town and made holes in the roofs and walls of the fortress, the streets being literally strewn with fragments of shells. At Kronstadt the mutinous sailors arrested one of their officers, named Captain Krinitsky, arraigned him before a hastily-summoned tribunal, including civilians and women, and sentenced him to death. As the officer was facing the firing party, which was drawn up to shoot him, a cry was raised that a regiment was approaching. Capt. Krinitsky immediately made a bolt for his liberty, and, although many shots were fired at him, not one touched him, and he escaped.

REVOLT IN CUBA.

FIGHT WITH ONE THOUSAND INSURGENTS.

General Gomez Captured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

It is reported that a serious outbreak has taken place in Cuba, and that the insurgents, over a thousand strong, had an encounter yesterday, twenty miles from Havana, in which many were wounded on both sides.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

General Gomez, the famous leader in the American war, has joined the rising in Cuba. The inhabitants in the country districts are flocking into Havana.

LATER.

Six hundred and ten arrests have been made at Havana in three days on a charge of conspiracy.

Another fight has taken place near Havana yesterday in which the insurgents were repulsed.

The leader Gomez has been arrested on his ranch.

THE CHILI EARTHQUAKE.

Towns and Villages Destroyed.

HUGE LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Another heavy earthquake occurred at Valparaiso last night, and a slight shock was felt at Lima.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The latest careful estimate places the death-roll in Chili certainly at several thousands.

Each day fresh news comes in of towns and villages destroyed.

The authorities at Santiago are building huts for thirty thousand refugees and are ordering ships at Valparaiso to remove the houseless population.

THEIR SPANISH MAJESTIES

Leave Cowes for Bilbao.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The King and Queen of Spain have left Cowes for Bilbao.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN POLAND.

Police Chief Killed.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The Chief of Police at Siedlice in Poland has been killed by a bomb.

FRENCH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Ten Battleships to be Built.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The French parliamentary paper gives the estimated expenditure in 1907, on Naval Construction as £4,270,560 sterling which will include ten battleships and 51 submarines. The torpedoers will be replaced by destroyers.

CONGO FREE STATE.

British Consular Jurisdiction Desired.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Forty British missionaries have appealed to Sir Edward Grey to assume Consular Jurisdiction over the Congo State in order to protect British subjects.

POTATO BLIGHT IN IRELAND

Appeal for Relief to be Made.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Irish county authorities are about to appeal to the Government to start relief works in the winter owing to the potato blight.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Gloucester has beaten Worcester by an innings and 230 runs.

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, AUGUSN 21.

The latest betting about Keystone II for the St. Leger is 7 to 10.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

Preparations on the Road.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

Two Companies of the Afghan Sappers from Asmar are said to be at work, improving the road from Jellalabad to Gandamak, with a view to the Amir's journey in the autumn. Reports from Kabul show that preliminary preparations for the Amir's visit to India are being proceeded with, and popular expectation is that the journey will be undertaken towards the end of October. This is the best season for crossing the Passes, as winter does not set in until about the middle of November, and there are difficulties connected with transport and supplies. The strength of the Amir's retinue and escort is not yet known, but will probably be considerable, at least so far as Jellalabad and Dakka. Beyond the latter place one march from Lundi Khana in Khyber, the escort need only be of small dimensions, as the journey onwards to Jamrud can be made in three days. The route through the Pass being guarded by the Khyber Rifles, we may expect to hear shortly that the date of the Amir's departure from Kabul has been fixed.

THE SIMLA IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Not Likely to Meet Before October.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 22.

As two of the members of the Simla Improvements Committee are now engaged on the important Committee considering changes in the Legislative Council, and a third member, Mr. Ducane Smithe will be on tour early in September, it is not likely that the Improvements Committee will meet before October.

"COUNCIL OF INDIAN CHIEFS."

Punjab Comments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 22.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—"A question which has stood at the service of the paragraphist for the last thirty years and may possibly remain at his disposal for thirty years to come, is the suggested formation of a Council of Indian Princes. To-day we have the *Statesman* breaking the monotony of the dull season with the announcement that the formation of the Council of Native Princes is being seriously considered. Our Calcutta contemporary has reason to believe, etc." No one can have any reason to disbelieve. What, however, is by no means as credible is the report that the Prince of Wales and Mr. Morley are putting their heads together over the business. It would be a new and grave departure in our constitutional history if the Heir-Apparent were to take an active part in promoting momentous changes in the political system of British India. It is true that only last winter advantage was taken in these columns of the presence of the Prince of Wales in the Punjab to bring sympathetically to the front this very question of a Council of Chiefs, and no one would be surprised or displeased to discover that the interest of His Royal Highness had been favourably enlisted.

"A reference to the *Gazette of India* (Extraordinary) of January 1877, if ordinary people file their Gazettes for three decades, will disclose to the curious reader all that was in Lord Lytton's mind. Here is the preamble :—"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom and Empress of India, being desirous of seeking, from time to time, in matters of importance, the counsel and advice of the Princes and Chiefs of India, and of thus associating them with the Paramount Power in a manner honourable to themselves and advantageous to the general interests of the Empire." Then we come to Lord Dufferin :—"I should feel it both a relief and an assistance if in the settlement of many Indian administrative questions affecting the interest of millions of Her Majesty's subjects, I could rely to a larger extent than at present, upon the experience and counsels of Indian coadjutors, the fact of their supporting the Government would popularise many of its acts, which now have the appearance of being driven through the legislative by force, and if they in their turn had a Native party behind them, the Government of India would cease to stand up, as it does now, an isolated rock in the middle of a tempestuous sea." That was written in 1886. In 1906 we can still feel the force of the fine concluding phrase of Lord Dufferin's Minute, but nothing has come of it. The most that is at present probable is that the Prince of Wales has reported at Home what he heard and read concerning the matter while in India.

"In an article entitled "Nay, but we will have a King over us", we described the native yearning for a visible and permanent embodiment of imperial majesty in the person of a Royal ruler and outlined a scheme for appointing a son or brother of the King-Emperor as Viceroy with the present Viceroy as Prime-Minister, with the present Members of Council as a Cabinet of Executive Ministers and with the leading Native Rulers and Chiefs as a Privy Council. Again in a second leading article headed "Wanted a Prince" we sketched some of the more conspicuous advantages which might be expected to arise from the creation of a Grand Counsel of the Indian Empire, but all this, as we pointed out, with many quotations at the time, is merely harking back to Lord Lytton, and the difficulties which prevented that bold imaginative ruler and some of the more romantic of his successors from carrying the picturesque proposal into effect, have still to be faced and overcome."

ENLARGED COUNCILS.

First Committee Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

The first meeting of the Committee of the Executive Council, appointed to consider the question of increased representation on the Council, took place yesterday at Viceregal Lodge, and the Secretary, Mr. H. Risley, will issue a communique as to the functions and extent of the duties of the Committee. The questions involved are large and important, and it seems at present improbable that the recommendations of the Government of India will be ready in time to be presented to Parliament during the Autumn session.

LATER.

A Press communique states:—The Committee of the Executive Council, the appointment of which was announced by Mr. Morley in his speech on the Indian Budget, is now sitting. It is composed as follows :—the Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel K.C.S.I., Chairman; the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson K.C.S.I. member, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Richards K. C. member; the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Cox C. S. I. member and Mr. H. H. Risley C. S. I., C. I. E., Secretary.

DISTURBANCES IN DIR AND NAWAGAI.

Surrender of Robat Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 22.

Reports from Dir state that Robat Khan, whose fort was being besieged by the Khan of Dir's forces, has surrendered without a struggle. Fighting for a time has ceased. Badshah Khan is gone to Chakdara to discuss the situation with the Political Agent. Trouble in Nawagai is apparently due to the Nawab's younger son, Ahmad Jan, who, after a quarrel with his father and elder brother had gone off to invoke the help of the Mamunds. Having been forgiven by his father, his elder brother Muhammad Ali thereupon seized his father's treasury and Arsenal. The neighbouring tribes had all been drawn into the quarrel on the side of one or the other. But before general fighting began Muhammad Ali made peace with his father on condition that his younger brother Ahmad Jan should not be allowed to return to Nawagai. Armed gatherings are now reported to have dispersed.

EXPERIMENTAL WELLS IN NOWSHERA.

Water for the New Cantonment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

A Nowshera correspondent states that while excellent water is being found in the wells sunk on the native lines of the new Cavalry Cantonment, less success has attended the experimental sinking of a big well further to the north, where the Horse Artillery and the British Cavalry are to be located. There the springs have proved to be rather brackish, though local wells situate at no great distance from them yield pure water. Further borings will be made, and it is hoped that in the end an ample supply of good water will be obtainable.

MR. CLAUDE WHITE'S VISIT TO GYANGTSE.

Cordial Reception by the Tibetans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

Mr. Claude White, the Political Agent for Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan, recently paid a visit to Gyangtse. He travelled through Dewangiri to Lhakungtong and thence *via* Lhalung, and was cordially received everywhere by the Tibetans who went out of their way to show him welcome.

HEAVY RAIN IN PESHAWAR.

Floods Block the Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 22.

The North-Western Railway line at Basal Nala, between Kachagarhi and Peshawar is blocked through heavy rain. The North-Western Railway line at mile 941 and 942, between Hangu and Togh stations, an earth bank on the side of the bridge at mile 943 to 945 wa washed away through heavy flood on Monday.

THE FLOODS AT GUALUNDO.

TROLLEY SERVICE IMPOSSIBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities report that in consequence of a further rise in the Ganges at Goalundo, trollies are no longer possible for the conveyance of passengers between river steamers and trains, and that from to-morrow boats will be used, the distance to be traversed by boat being about 1,000 yards. The transhipment of jute and goods traffic at Belgachi are still unaffected.

It is hoped, now that spring tides have passed there, the highest floods will subside.

DBATH OF LIEUT. FRASER OF CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 22.

Lieutenant George Francis Gerald Fraser, 94th Russell's Infantry who died here early this morning and was buried this evening. His death from cholera within a few hours was a shock to his brother officers and many friends. Only on Saturday he sang at the Gymkhana and was in the brightest of spirits at the Cinderella Dance on Monday. He was an exceedingly popular member of Poona Society.

ALLEGED CALCUTTA BOGUS FIRM.

Prosecution of the Manager.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 20.

The Court of the First Class Magistrate of Coorg at Mercara lately has been occupied hearing the complaints lodged against K. K. Bose, Manager of a Calcutta Provident Institution under sections 417 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The Public Prosecutor of Coorg is conducting the prosecution. Messrs. G. T. Morgan and K. Subrayya are entrusted with the defence. Having heard the Public Prosecutor and Counsel for the defence, the Court framed a charge against the accused of cheating (1) by fraudulently inducing complainant to part with Rs. 17 in all and receiving the said sum from complainant, (2) by fraudulently causing complainant to part with his diploma.

The case stands adjourned to the 17th proximo for examination of defence witnesses.

"PINJRAPOLE" FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening at Pachaiyappar's Hall for the purpose of concerting measures for opening a Pinjrapole in Madras. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. T. Boddam, in the chair said it was not six months since last he had the pleasure of coming there to endeavour to concert measures for establishing a Pinjrapole in Madras. In the course of that time he was exceedingly gratified to realise that there was among the citizens of Madras a real desire that a Pinjrapole should be established which has been illustrated by the way certain members of the community had acted in the matter. To begin with land suitable for the purpose had been presented, secondly they had received subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 33,000 within the last six months, which was indeed a very substantial start. Mr. Rencontre then read the Report and said that with reference to further endeavour to collect suscriptions, especially from the Jain community, who are very scrupulous in preserving animal life, the Honorary Secretary has received letters from the Sowcars of Bombay promising pecuniary help, but before doing so they naturally ask what steps the Sowcars of Madras are taking in the movement, and why a Pinjrapole, has not yet been started. It is necessary, therefore, that a Pinjrapole should become an accomplished fact before the Society can expect help from the Marwaris in the sister presidency. The time has now arrived when a determined effort should be made to start a Pinjrapole, his Excellency the Governor of Madras will be kindly asked to lay the foundation stone at an early date.

EXPERT ENGINEER CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

Heavy Bail Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 22.

A Eurasian ice manufacturer at Mandalay, named Holmes, obtained a warrant against a prominent expert Engineer of Calcutta Mr. H. Eaton on a charge of alleged cheating, contending that Eaton, having undertakes to lay down plants for an ice factory, obtained money under false pretences. On a warrant being issued Eaton was at once granted bail in his own recognisances of Rs. 32,000. The case was called in the District Magistrate's Court at Mandalay. Mr. De Glanville of Rangoon represented Eaton and Mr. Lutter appeared for the other side. Mr. De Glanville contended that his client had a complete answer to the charge and insisted upon it being fully investigated. The prosecutor's remedy, he said, if he had any remedy at all was a civil action as there was absolute absence of dishonest intent on the part of his client and that he would call witnesses from Calcutta. The hearing was adjourned till the 24th instant and bail reduced to Rs. 8,000.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, AUGUST 21.

For the first fortnight of this month, we had a pleasant break in the rains, which was terminated last Friday afternoon by a heavy shower. For the last two or three days, the weather has been very sultry, and there is a good deal of thunder in the evenings. Up to the present there has been sufficient rain for the crops which are doing well; more, however, will be needed to ensure a good water supply until next monsoon.

On the 3rd and 4th Satara paid us their annual visit, and we had a two days' Cricket Match, which resulted in a victory for Kolhapur. Winning the toss Kolhapur went in and made 133, to which Satara responded with 111; in the second innings we made 187 and got our visitors out for 74. For the home side Jamadar Abdul Karim 38, and 62, and J. G. Deshande 71 played well and for Satara Bhusari 71, rendered good service. Time was also found to play matches at tennis and badminton. Kolhapur won the tennis, both doubles and singles, and the badminton was drawn. On both days His Highness the Maharajah very kindly provided luncheon and tea. Our return visit to Satara takes place on the 13th and 14th of next month.

On Friday and Saturday last the Sangli Cricket XI. played against us and we had to put up with a defeat by eight wickets. The result was not unexpected, as Sangli have an excellent team: Kholhapur made 52 and 115, and Sangli 116 and 54 for two wickets. For us Narayen Singare 21, not out, and 33, played well, and Joshi 39, Bhatwadekar 29, Dikshit 25, played useful innings for our opponents.

The general health of the station is good and the town is at present free from both cholera and plague, and it now gets an excellent supply of water.

STRIKE OF CALCUTTA SWEEPERS.

1,500 Men Out.

LIKELIHOOD OF THE CARTERS JOINING.

PARTIAL RETURN OF THE STRIKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

About 1,500 road sweepers in the employ of the Calcutta Corporation have struck work. The men allege that their pay of Rs. 8 per mensem is insufficient, owing to the dearness of food and long and heavy hours of labour, and they demand an increased wage of Rs. 12 monthly, which the Corporation authorities refused to grant. The Municipal officials contend that the men are well paid, and that they work only for eight hours daily. It is feared that the Municipal carters may join the strike. In the meantime street sweeping has ceased and refuse, especially in the northern quarter of the town, has not been removed, and the watering of the roads has been stopped.

LATER

The strike of conservancy coolies and mehters of the Calcutta Corporation is practically at an end. The men will receive temporary grain allowance of one rupee per man per month from next month. 75 per cent of the men resumed work to-day and the remainder will probably rejoin to-morrow. This allowance will entail the additional monthly expenditure of Rs. 7,500.

THE E. I. STRIKE.

Asansol Sends a Threat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

At a meeting of Railway Men's Union held at Asansol to-day it was decided to send a petition to the Agent, East Indian Railway, to take back the strikers at Howrah unconditionally, otherwise the Asansol District with menials would strike.

ACCIDENT AT A LEVEL CROSSING.

Driver Taken into Custody.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

The inquest, relative to the death of the two coolies who were killed in the collision between the ballast train and tramcar, at the level-crossing, on Saturday last, concluded yesterday. The jury after a brief consultation brought in the following verdict:—The cause of death of the two coolies was from hemorrhage due to multiple injuries caused by being crushed between a tramcar and the railway gate, the result of the backing of the railway train by Driver Khader Beg, who failed to take the necessary precautions required by law. Driver Khader Beg was immediately taken into custody. The third coolie who was wounded at the same time died yesterday.

SUIT FOR MISCHIEF.

Shooting a Grey-hound for a Wolf.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

A somewhat curious case, under Section 428, I. P. C., for causing mischief, was just concluded before the District Magistrate of Cawnpore. The defendant was Mr. W. J. Craig, the Chief Engineer of the Indian Empire Engineering Company, and the complainant the Thanadar of the Colonel Ganj Thana. The specific mischief complained of was that the defendant wantonly shot a grey-hound valued at Rs. 500, belonging to the Thanadar. From Mr. Craig's evidence it would appear that a wolf had for some time past been annoying him with nocturnal visits, and on the night in question he was aroused by an alarm that a wolf was on the prowl. Mr. Craig, half dazed with sleep, rushed out, rifle in hand and fired at the supposed wolf which turned out to be the Thanadar's grey-hound. Judgment will be delivered on the 4th September.

AZHIKKAL-MANGALORE RAILWAY EXTENSION.

New Section Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 21.

The Consulting Engineer on Saturday last having made a final inspection of the Azhikkal-Husdrug Section of the Azhikkal-Mangalore extension of this Section, which is 34½ miles in extent, opened it to the public to-day. There was no ceremony. The Madras Railway Authorities were represented by the Traffic Manager and the District Traffic Superintendent.

The line to Kasaragod will be opened on 1st October; that to Mangalore in January next.

GARRISONING CEYLON.

Indian Regiment will be Sent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 22.

A War Office telegram to-day announces that no further secrecy need be maintained regarding the future garrison in Ceylon. On the Worcester's, departure to Ahmednagar in December an Indian Infantry Regiment will be sent here, but the date of arrival and the name of Regiment have not yet been decided.

H. M. S. Terrible is due here on October 5th *via* the Cape and brings General J. F. Owens Committee who will make necessary recommendations regarding the future of Artillery and Engineers for Ceylon.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MADRAS CITY.

Loan of a Lakh Applied for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

The Corporation of Madras has applied for sanction to raise a loan of a lakh of rupees for carrying out the following works :—(1) A model Parcherri at Tondiarpet, estimated to cost Rs. 10,000, (2) a hospital for infectious deseases Rs. 21,360; (3) milk depots Rs. 5,000; (4) a sheep slaughter house at Perambur, Rs. 53,000; (5) acquisition of huts and overcrowded buildings, Rs. 10,000.

LIGHT CRANE JETTIES FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

The Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Port Trust Board to spend Rs. 15,000 on the provision of four light crane jetties in the boat basin.

MADRAS PLANTERS' LABOUR BILL.

Not Likely to be Taken up Early.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

It is unlikely that the Planters Labour Bill will come before the Legislative Council this season at Ootacamund as it is still before the Government of India.

ARMENIAN CHURCH DISPUTE IN RANGOON.

Defence Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 22,

In the Lower Burma Chief Court on the afternoon to-day the Armenian church dispute was resumed and further adjourned. Archbishop Sahak Ayvadian of Julla was called on behalf of the plaintiffs to prove the unsuitability of the present church site on account of the noise caused by coolies and gharries and to its proximity to a liquor shop. The defendants' case was then opened.

Mrs. E. Turnbull, a feeble and elderly lady, aged 69, said she was a member of the Armenian community and as such had attended services from the date the church was built. She had a faint recollection of the ground consecration ceremony. She then noticed a priest deposit a parcel in the foundation, when some one present asked that the parcel containing the stores should be opened and shown round lest the natives might think gold was being buried in the foundations. The priest opened the parcel, and closing it again placed it in the foundations. The church was then built. Witness attended church service twice or three times a month. Prayers were never disturbed by noise from the liquor shop. The present church site was conveniently situated for the Armenian community taken as a whole, but if the church was removed to Dr. Pedley's land at Kandawgaley she personally would not be able to attend.

Mr. J. A. Vertanes, Barrister-at-law, was examined for the purpose of showing that the present site was conveniently situated and declared that the Armenian community opposed the removal of the church from its present site by a majority of 3 to 2.

ALLEGED LOOTING A ROYAL PAGODA.

Policemen Charged with Burglary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 22.

The Mandalay District Magistrate is engaged with the case against five Military policemen of Mandalay Battalion for breaking into a Pagoda at Kangon, near Mandalay Hill for treasure and who were arrested by Inspector Maung Ket and others at the Pagoda on the night of 23rd June. The evidence for the prosecution disclosed that on the night in question the police under Inspector Maung Ket and Sub-Inspector Maung there having received information that the Pagoda would be broken into, went to the place and hearing a noise of digging surrounded it and caught the Military policemen, Fateh Mahomed and Fateh Hyder Shah and one driver Nurmah while several others escaped. Several articles of clothing such as are usually worn by Zerbadis and Burmese were found by them. The accused Nur Mal, it appears, made a statement to the police giving the names of the 4th accused Sher Khan and the 5th accused Kassim Ala as having been present and concerned in the matter. These men were in consequence arrested and sent up with the rest. On the following day Nur Mal was taken before Mr. Buchanan, the senior Magistrate, and a confesion was recorded.

After hearing evidence for the prosecution Mr. Chanea addressed the Court pointing out that the so-called confession was no confession at all and that it was not admissible against the 4th and the 5th accused. Objection was also taken by Mr. Swinhoe as to the advisability of the confession as evidence against his client. After hearing Mr. Lutter the Court ruled that the confession was not a confession at all and directed the discharge of the 4th and the 5th accused. Charges were framed against the other three accused and the defence fixed for the 28th instant. The Pagoda in question was built by the late King Meudoom's Chief Queen.

RANGOON CHIEF JUDGESHIP.

Barrister Likely to Succeed Sir Harvey Adamson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 22.

I hear on reliable authority that a Barrister is to be appointed to the Chief Judgeship of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, and we have reason to believe that the appointment will be made in favour of Mr. Justice C. E. Fox, the capable experienced and highly respected, officiating incumbent who will prove a worthy successor to Sir Harvey Adamson I. C. S. when the latter enters upon his duties as Home Member on the Viceroy's council.

Mr. Justice Bigge is, I am able to state, to be succeeded at Rangoon by a barrister Judge from England, when he retires at the end of the year.

THE "UMTA" ACCIDENT.

Third Officer and Lascars Picked up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 22.

The "Vadala" which sailed on Saturday for Madras coast ports with instructions to pick up Mr. Brewer, third officer of the "Umta" with the native crew of the life boat, took them aboard at Table Island and will drop them at Negapatam. The "Umta's" machinery so far as we can gather has suffered no damage. It is impossible to tell whether the vessel's steel tube is broken until the shaft is withdrawn.

MILITARY TRANSFERS AND CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. E. Grosvenor of the 3rd Battery, R. F. A., Colchester, and Lieutenant Jelf of the 62nd Battery, R. F. A.

Lieutenant C. W. Maclean of Y. Battery, R. H. A., is transferred to T. Battery, R. H. A.

Lieutenant Livesay of the 31st Lancers is transferred from the Eastern to the Western Command.

The death is reported of Lieutenant A. G. Fleming of No. 3 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., at Quetta from enteric fever on the 20th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walker of the 1/4th Gurkha Rifles will officiate as A. A. G., Lahore, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton on privilege leave.

Captain H. Barstow of the 38th Dogras has been selected for the appointment of Assistant Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

THE *Standard's* Berlin correspondent states that the new Army scheme proposed by Mr. Haldane does not commend itself favourably to German military experts, who find many flaws in the proposals and in the arguments which the Secretary for War advanced in support of his scheme in the House of Commons. The strong objections against the reduction of the Artillery and of the Guards which have already been urged by British experts are recognised in German military circles as just and reasonable. The reduction of the Artillery is criticised more than the blow at the Guards, for the simple reason that the education of a gunner is a most difficult and lengthy process. When the period of compulsory service in the German Army was reduced from three years to two, the Artillery was exempted from this reduction. German military men criticise the reasons advanced by the advocates of economy in England for a reduction of the numerical strength of the Army. Even granting that the "blue-water theory" be sound—which is not universally admitted by German experts—it is pointed out that Great Britain has rarely had sufficient troops to fight her "little wars" efficiently.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

A Farewell Dinner at the Shillong Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

At the Farewell Dinner at the Shillong Club, Sir B. Fuller, replying to the toast of his health, referred in a voice full of emotion, to the feelings of affection which the news of his departure had permitted to be exhibited towards him, and to the touching proofs of devotion he has received from those who knew him personally, and more especially from those in his own service, many of whom had been with him in the intimacy of camp life. Turning to the burning question of the day Sir Bampfylde said that he was perhaps the expiatory sacrifice to the Partition of Bengal, and that he felt that the strenuous work of the past nine months would bear its fruit in the future, when the passions of the moment had subsided, and that this work would not have been in vain if it helped the Mahomedans to take a fuller share in the national life, and raised them from their long voiceless slumber.

A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on Saturday, the 25th instant, when the P. & O. mail steamer s.s. "Oriental" passes the battery, to announce the departure of His Honour Sir Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The anti-Partition papers of Bengal give little or no space to the latest developments in Eastern Bengal and Assam. This is not surprising. These papers claimed to be voicing the "National" sentimeat when they told us that the partition was very unpopular, and as proofs would be wanting, they promoted anti-Partition meetings, devoted whole columns to exaggerated accounts of them, connived at the acts of lawlessness of their partisans and misrepresented and vilified almost every act of the late Lieutenant-Governor. They have at last been exposed in their juggling and chicanery Two-thirds of the population of the new Province have expressed in unmistakable terms their approval of the partition. Was the fall of Bannerjee the prelude the greater fall of the anti-Partitionists?

Perhaps it is as well Sir B Fuller resigned. Had he not done so there might never have been the Dacca protest meeting and the large number of protest meetings throughout the new Province. We might never have learned that two-thirds of the population of Eastern Bengal were loyal to Sir B. Fuller and consider him as a "sagacious and just ruler." Sir B. Fuller's resignation has done all this and more. It has discredited the jarring element of the anti-Partitionists and paved the way for a more peaceful administration. While we all wish the Hon. Mr. Hare every success, we cannot but regret the hard fate of Sir B. Fuller. Proofs are not wanting that, given time, he would have overcome the obstacles that beset his administration. He won the loyalty and affection of the great majority of his subjects. Even his opponents began to give way and the errors with which he was charged were, latterly, attributed to his staff. We deplore his untimely resignation. And, while we will not add to the severe indictment, passed on the Goverement by the Dacca meeting, we feel humiliated at the surrender it has made to the rancour and noise of a few political hooligans of Bengal. Sir B. Fuller, who leaves our shores shortly, carries with him the sympathy of all Anglo-Indians.

AN UNOFFICIAL ANGLO-INDIAN.

KIDNAPPING BOYS IN CALCUTTA.

Suspected Pedlar Mobbed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

The Northern quarter of Calcutta has been strangely disturbed lately by mysterious disappearance of Bengali youths who, it is alleged, have been kidnapped. Three or four lads are actually missing whilst two others managed to escape before they were taken away. To-day a false alarm was raised in Grey Street and a Bengali vendor of ivory toys who was accused of being concerned in the kidnapping was mobbed by a large crowd and severely assaulted. No arrests have yet been made.

MORE SENSATIONAL STORIES.

WE extract the following from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* :—

Our readers are sufficiently aware of the dramatic story of abduction in which Motindra Nath Mustafi, a young lad of eighteen was inveigled by four men who were well-dressed and looked like Bengalees. The following is the further development in the case :—

On Thursday, the 16th instant, the matter was again brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police by the Hon. Bhupendra Nath Bose, and Mr. Halliday at once directed the Detective Department to take up the investigation. Inspector Purna Chandra Lahiri, of the Detective Force, who has been vigorously exerting himself to unravel the mystery, visited the spot and held several local inquiries, but has so far been unable to obtain any clue to the occurrence itself or anything corroborative of the boy's story. The police got hold of Azem Ali, the railway jemadar on Friday night and he made a statement to the effect that about ten o'clock at night he found the boy at the end of the B. N. Railway new platform. On being questioned the lad stated how he had been inveigled by four men, who, he said, took him out for a drive and brought him across the river in a "dinghy" (country boat) assaulted and robbed him of his gold ring. The lad further showed him his torn cloth and stated he felt pains all over his body. The jemadar took the boy to his father's house.

A steam-launch, plying between Howrah and Calcutta and carrying passengers by the Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway, was pointed out by the lad as the boat which lay moored at Telkal Ghat, into which his pursuers attempted to decoy him. The serang and manjees of the steam-launch were examined, but they as well as other boatmen at the river bank appeared to know nothing of the occurrence, nor have the police as yet been able to discover any motive for the alleged crime.

The police have had no trace as yet of the gharry-walla who is alleged to have driven the boy victim and his pursuants for Sham Bazar to Howrah, but a vigorous inquiry is being instituted. We are sure now that Mr. Lahiri has been entrusted with the investigation of the case he will not rest content till he has thoroughly unravelled the mystery.

A correspondent writes us under the date 18th instant :—I beg to report the following for your kind information. This thrilling incident—(the repetition of the same as occurred in the case of Matindra Nath Mustafi) took place last night at about 8 p.m., in the vicinity of the former place of occurrence, i.e., in Krishnaram Bose's Lane. As one Narendra Nath Das, an employee of the Maisadal Raja, residing at 5-1, Krishnaram Bose's lane was going out of the house and had trudged over a few yards towards Cornwallis Street, suddenly his two arms were twisted from behind by one man and at once a second man gagged his mouth with great force. But in the meantime somehow or other the victim managed to utter a shriek, calling aloud, "Help I am being killed." As soon as he uttered these words a third man approached and putting his hands on his neck well nigh throttled him to put a stop to his raising a cry. But fortunately his screaming out already took effect and before the unfortunate man could be removed, who was struggling all the while with the best of his power to free himself, several of the Raja's servants and passers-by soon collected on the spot. In this way a confusion arose and as the lane was pitch dark and at there were several lane and by-lanes and small doors of the old tramcar depot the culprits made good their escape without much difficulty.

Marks of their hold were visible on the man's neck and lips and ice had to be applied on the poor man's head for some time before he could be thoroughly revived. Such a thing, repeated a day after and in the same locality has stupefied us all. We do not think our lives and properties are safe. It is high time that the Commissioner of Police should personally take an interest in this matter.

On receipt of the above letter we sent a representative to the place of occurrence who reports the whole case to be true in every particular. The unfortunate man in question has, however, left for his native village through fear of being maltreated again by ruffians.

With reference to the above the following will be found worthy of attention :—

A correspondent writes :—

In connection with the outrage in the vicinity of Krishnaram Bose's Street, Shambazar which have created such a panic in the town may I draw the attention of authorities to the following :—

(1) The street is very insufficiently lighted.

(2) There are several narrow lanes which facilitate the escape of miscreants.

(3) The stables of the Calcutta Tramways Company which have been vacated and which now belong to Babu Manmatha Nath Moitra have become the rendezvous of all sorts of bad characters, and constables who are supposed to look after bad characters, are often seen to mix with them.

(4) The vicinity of the place is inhabited by prostitutes tramwaymen and other up-countrymen.

So long as the Municipality does not make some provision for lighting the street and so long as the bad characters are not brought under control crime will not disappear from the locality.

PARISIAN NOTES.

THE HEAT IN PARIS.

Madame Bernhardt and the Legion.

THE AMERICAN "PEACHES" IN THE CAPITAL.

PARIS, AUGUST 2.

GREAT heat has not suddenly overwhelmed us this year, but has gradually and steadily been creeping over Paris. To-day the wave reached what one hopes to be near high-water mark. It has been the hottest day of the year so far, and no one will pray for any hotter. At three o'clock, near the Place de l'Opera, the thermometer stood just over 91·8deg. Few people stood by it for long, as there are comparatively cool cafes near, with iced drinks. Few people, indeed, stand or walk anywhere. Paris is practically emptied of Parisians but half full of Americans, who drive about seeing the sights under an African sun, often in a monster motor-car with pilot-up seats like a small slice of an amphitheatre. The only Parisians left are those who cannot help themselves. They make vain attempts to find fresh air in the Tuileries or the Bois de Boulogne, and in the end come back to their own particular cafes near home to drink cool German beer. The boulevards have their true midsummer aspect, and one man in a top hat was seen there to-day. Brazilians, Mexicans, Hindus, and Arabs are the only people who look cool and enjoy strolling.

Four hundred persons sat down last night at Lyons to a banquet in honour of the reinstatement of Major Alfred Dreyfus in the army. The banquet was organised by the Lyons branch of the League of the Rights of Man. The mayor of the city, M. Herriot, took the chair, and numerous speeches were made by the friends and defenders of the major. A motor-car, belonging to Mr. John Pierce, an American, who was not in the vehicle, and is at present away from Paris, dashed into a trap last night, towards twelve o'clock near St. Cyr, on the high-road to Versailles. The car was driven by Mr. Pierce's chauffeur, who had a party of friends with him. The two vehicles were going in opposite directions, and it is alleged that the car was on the wrong side of the road. The trap was overturned and completely smashed. Three men in it were thrown out, one of them escaping practically unhurt. But the other two were picked up unconscious, and so dangerously wounded that one of them cannot live, while the other is in a critical state. No damage was done to the car, which was going at a high speed, or to any of its occupants. The vehicle has been seized by the police and locked up.

Friends of the late Prince Eugene Murat, who was killed in the moter-car mishap at Mitterteich, in Bavaria, denythat he was driving fast at the time of the accident. They say that he stopped at the entrance to Mitterteich and asked the people in charge of a cemetery whom he saw if he were on the right road to Carlsbad. Being answered in the affirmative, the prince motored on, but had not gone far when he saw a big dog crossing the route. He then put down his brakes, and in trying to avoid the animal, which was not easy, his vehicle got out of hand, and he was thrown with the chauffeur into a meadow. He died immediately after the fall, and the chauffeur remained unconscious in the meadow for half an hour. The cemetery people from whom the prince had asked his way were first on the scene of the mishap, and seeing that one of the motorists was killed, they devoted their attention to the living man, and brought him round. Then one of them went for a doctor, who attended the chauffeur and sent the body of Prince Murat into Mitterteich, where it remained until Friday last when it was enclosed in a coffin and forwarded to Paris. The necessary preliminary arrangements for the transfer of the body were made by Prince Orloff, a friend of Prince Eugene Murat, who is staying at Carlsbad, and who communicated with the Bavarian authorities.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is still at Belle Isle-en-Mer, where she lately received M. Zamacois, who read to her a play in four acts which he has written, entitled "Les Bouffons." The actress has promised to bring out the play at her theatre in the winter, after the "Sainte Therese," written for her by M. Catulle Mendes. With reference to the stern refusal of

THE BALKAN KNOT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

"SIX thousand Greek families have left Bulgaria fearing the excess of the Bulgarians and have taken refuge at Adrianople." The news is sufficiently significant. The Greeks are being relentlessly persecuted and the Porte in alarm at the possible consequences has circulariaed the Powers calling attention to the danger arising from the anti-Greek movement in Bulgaria. The Sultan is either unable or unwilling to protect his Christian subjects. To understand the position and with whom the fault it is necessary to go back a number of years.

From the time of Mahomed, The Conquerer, all the orthodox, belonging to the Greek Church in Macedonia, were put under the jurisdiction of the Greek Patriarch. He sent bishops to Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia and Macedonia. Greek teachers and Greek schools in all these places were the means of preventing the people becoming Turks and, so to say, keeping up hope of one day getting rid of Turkish oppression. Greek merchants and large landowners established themselves both in Bulgaria and Roumania, whilst all the educated classes such as doctors, lawyers, etc., were entirely Greeks. The Greek Revolution of 1821 was actually started in Roumania, and the first battle was fought at Ragatsani where almost the whole Greek Sacred Company was annihilated by the Turks. The Bulgarian Revolution was started in 1875, and this was the cause of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. At the Berlin Convention Bulgaria was declared a vassal, principally under the suzerainty of the Sultan, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg was the first Governor. Eastern Roumelia was also made an autonomous province governed by Aleco Passa, a Greek. In 1885 with the help of Russia, who was at the time working up a Pan-Slavic plan, the Bulgarian army, officered by Russian officeres, occupied Eastern Roumelia without firing a shot. The outcome of this occupation was the war between Servia and Bulgaria in which the former was completely beaten. After this most successful "coup d'etat" the Bulgarian plans were set on Macedonia and in 1890 they succeeded in obtaining from the Sultan the first "verats" to send Bulgarian bishops to Macedonia. The story is clear as well as brief. The Greek Church respected the claims and national language of the Slavs and Roumanians, sent to them missionaries and preachers who helped to form their literary language by reason of their intellectual and administrative capacities, many of the Governors of Slavonic provinces were selected from among the Greeks of Constantinople. The story of the religious differences between Greeks, Bulgarians and Roumanians is the best told in the words of a correspondent, who writes:—

"When one deals with antagonisms between different nations nothing at first sight can explain a situation that is advised us by cablegrams, neither, for the matter of that, can special correspondents comfortably lodged in the hotels of the Eastern Capitals, or Solonica, or as the guests of Government officers, enlighten us to pronounce justly on the events and say with a clear conscience that it is the Greek or the Bulgar, or the Turk or the Roumanian that is at fault, much less to decide to which side the balance of justice descends. Unless the Ministers of the Nations which step on and ask the Turk to govern his European Provinces with equity and justice having regard to the welfare of all peoples committed to his care by the wheel of destiny take into account the historical claims of each race their conduct and aims in their political life, I am afraid the object of the Concert of Powers which ostensibly is for peace and justice is defeated, and where the oppressed nations had only one tyrannical Government to fear step in three or four benevolent Powers directing the destinies of the oppressed not according to the ideals of justice and equity and freedom that have built uptheir own civilization but by the opinions or the will of a few men, their Consuls or representatives, who only help to complicate the poblems which their Governments have in their chivalrous moods undertaken to solve according to the laws of civilization and progress. In order to understand the situation we must recall some historical facts which are not justly appreciated by some of the European critics of Macedonian affairs. People think it is enough to say that the Greeks and Bulgars and Roumanians fight and hate each other worse than the Turk himself, because of religious differences and racial rivalry. It is the eternal struggle for life that has made the Slavnation, and particulary the Bulgar, a thorn in the side of the Greek nation ever since the Greek Bizantine Empire was the dominant Power and the most civilized State in the East. Toward the end of the 7th century, A.D., the Slavs came down and laid siege to Thessalonica whilst Constantine was defending his Empire against the Arabs. Thessalonica was relieved by the victorious troops, but the Bulgarians settled in the Northern provinces of the empire, and every student of history will recall the ferocious wars that for seven centuries after had been waged between Northern tribes and the Empire.

When the Turk was installed in Constantinople and the hordes of the Sultan subjugated the Great Eastern Empire, both in Asia Minor and Europe there was one only authority left to the Christians under whose protection—weak as it was—under the most tyrannical Power that the history of the world has ever known, the different nationalities managed to hold together and save their religion and mother tongue. That authority was the Patriarchate of the Greek Orthodox Church at Constantinople under which there is to this day a complete hierarchy which looks not only after the spiritual welfare of the subject Greek Christians but hold the administration of law in all matrimonial and inheritance suits and is the head of all educational and philanthropical institutions of the Christian communities. The Turk does not spend a penny either for the education or for the health of his subjects. I wonder how our Indian friends would like such a policy on the part of their alien Government. The Christians have separate communities everywhere in the Turkish Empire. They tax themselves and contribute generously for their churches, their schools and their hospitals. Since the Greek Patriarchate was the only authority recognised by the Conqueror, and the Northern tribes along with all the Greek Micrasiatic nations had no separate hierarchy, it was only right that all property of monasteries and churches should be vested and administered by the one church that stood between the Conqueror and the subject nations. The Greek Church not only respected the claims of the national languages of the Slavs and Roumanians but sent missionaries and preachers to them who helped to form their literary language, and by reason of their intellectual and administrative capacities many of the Governors of the Slavonic Provinces were selected out of the Greeks of Constantinople who were known as the Phanariotes, as they were living in the neighbourhood of Phanari, where is the seat of the Patriarchate. Now there were good many rich monasteries in Roumania and Bulgaria, but since both these countries have shaken off the yoke of the Turk they slowly confiscated the estates of the monasteries, and although the Patriarchate did protest strongly at the time the Greek nation accepted the fact, and even when the Bulgarian Church separated itself from the Mother Church the fact was accepted as a right national movement, as the church of the Hellenic nation has always formed an independent hierarchy under its own synod and the Ministry of Cult and Public Education. So far the Slavs and Roumanians had some reasonable ground to support their confiscation of the church property and their formation into separate national churches. But now comes the point which the writer wishes to impress upon all those interested to know the justice of the claims of the different nations that are fighting in Macedonia. Macedonia itself is still under the rule of the Osmanli there is only one church that by the Firmani of the Conqueror is the recognised head of the Christians. The bishops elected and appointed by the Patriarchate of Constantinople have to be confirmed by a firman from the Sultan, the bishops being not only the presiding judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts which have full powers to pronounce decrees on all matrimonial and divorce and inheritance suits in their dioceses but the president as well of the Ephoria of the schools in towns and villages. The Greek Church has its rights established for the last four hundred and fifty years to send its bishops to have ecclesiastical jurisdiction not only in Macedonia but in all the seaport and important towns in Roumania and Bulgaria, because of the large Greek colonies existing there from time immemorial, pursuing their commerce or trade or professions, which have built their own churches and hospitals and have a right to hold them according to the laws of all civilised nations. For the last few years, however, the Bulgarians, encouraged by the friendship of their Northern Sponsor and the quite assimilation of Eastern Roumelia, have tried hard by all lawful and unlawful means, by atrocities and errors, murders and incendiarism committed in the villages and population which remained faithful under the Greek Patriarchate to inspire fear in the land and proclaim Macedonia by and by a Bulgarian province where only the euphonious Bulgar language and the civilized swinecherds should rule and dominate over the country of Great Alexander who conquered the world with the Greeks and civilized Asia and Egypt with the Greek art and literature. Sarafof and his murderous bands were proclaimed the heroes of the oppressed Macedonians who are fighting for freedom against the inhuman and atrocious soldiers of the Sultan. The Greek Christians suffered terribly under Sarafof's reign of terror. Priests were burnt alive, women and innocent maidens violated, schoolmasters beaten to death; there was no horror, no crime which Sarafof's men and the Committatjis did not dare to commit. The Turk was a lamb in comparison with the Northern wolves. The Greeks protested but vainly; they were expecting the Greek Powers to take action and compel the Turk to pacify the unhappy land and bring justice and law to bear on the administration of Macedonia. But the Bulgarian bands resisted the vigilance of the Turk, and the Greeks had no protection. Then the Greek nation awoke, although late, to the cry of danger, and Greek bands of men from Macedonia under brave heroic leaders were sent to protect their brothers. As long as the Bulgarians had the best of the fight shouts of joy and glory were heard from Sophia. But when the Greeks began to gain ground the Bulgarian losing heart acted only as cowards do. The Greeks did not commit horrors on innocent people. They only fought the Commitatjis who were a sort of criminal society of paid murderers with no scruple of conscience. Europe has now found them out and no more do we hear the sympathetic cries of the partisans in England who are apt to be heard in the Sultan's Government, but wink their eye on the atrocities which are committed for the last few years higher up the Black Sea. Where do the religious differences come in? Has the Greek Church a right to administer ecclesiastically the dioceses which have been under her care ever since Christianity was introduced into Macedonia? Have the Greeks a right to worship in their mother tongue in the churches built by their own people in Bulgaria and Roumania? Undoubtedly they have. And if the Greeks are fighting in Macedonia, they are fighting for their religion which is inseparable from their nationality. The Greek nation do not want to change the *status quo* just now. All they want is to enjoy peace and justice in the heroic land, where their church and their schools have been the only civilizing institutions for centuries past, because they have confidence in the inherent strength of their race. The present strong nations hold the rights of the weak with contempt. Witness the Finnish nation, witness the heroic Cretan people whose bonds are forged stronger by the two nations that are said to love freedom and glory in their liberal institutions. Roumania's case is the most ridiculous and her conduct towards the Greek nation most impudent and unscupulous, because the Greek Government will not help the Roumanians in persuading the Patriarch to recognise the Coutzovlachs as Roumanians, the Roumanians retaliate on the peaceful Greek merchants and planters and bankers of their chief commercial towns.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. Amongst those present were Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtolla, Mr. Kalandas Keshawdas, Drs. N. N. Katrack, R. E. Dadachanji, Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. W. D. Shepherd, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia Municipal Secretary.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. M. D. Dhunjibhoy stating that for years past there has been a crying need of a market at the Junction of Purbhadevi and DeLisle Roads, which forms the centre of a large commercial industry on account of the existence of no less than a dozen mills within a small radius, and several large chawls for labourers, that an application was made to the Commissioner by the mill-hands in 1902, urging the establishment of a market but that it appears not to have been considered favourably; that he also twice applied to the Commissioner to grant permission to erect a private market in the locality, but was informed that the Commissioner could not grant a license for a private market and that the question of establishing a Municipal Market in the locality would be taken up. Surprise was expressed that although so much time had passed the Municipality had not erected a suitable market at the place. He submitted that the Corporation had, so far back as 1887, passed a resolution that in their opinion it was desirable not to confine the erection of markets to the Municipality alone, but that private enterprise, whenever properly directed, should be encouraged. He stated further that he understood that the Municipality had just sanctioned the erection of a market at Elphinstone Road and for reasons given, this market would not fulfil the want. He requested that in the circumstances stated he might be granted permission to erect a suitable permanent private market on a plot of ground belonging to him according to plans already approved by the Executive Engineer or with such modifications as might be considered necessary.

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

ALTERING THE NAME OF A STREET.

The following letter from Dr. Sorab Dinshawji and thirty-one others was also forwarded to the Commissioner:—

"In continuation of our petition, dated the 9th ultimo we beg to thank you and the Commissioner for promptly acceding to our request to provide a lamp to Barber Lane. We beg to trust that our remaining requests with regard to No. 3 house and necessary alteration in the name of the Street will also meet with your and the Commissioner's kind consideration and approval. With regard to No. 3 house we hope immediate steps to have it demolished or repaired will be taken for the sake of public safety as well as health. As for the change of the name of the Street we request you and the Commissioner to see his and your way to oblige us by naming it with the present Commissioner's name as requested by us in the said petition as we think it would be a befitting name, but in case the Commissioner has any objection to do so we request you to see that at least the present ignominous name is altered for which we shall feel higly obliged."

RAISING THE SCALE OF WAGES.

Consideration were given to the following letter, which was forwarded to the Corporation for sanction, from the Commissioner on wages of the Municipal labourers:—"I have the honour to state that owing to the increased cost of living in Bombay due to rise in rents and prices of food grains, the Road Department biggaries have represented to me the inadequacy of their present rates of wages. They have hitherto been paid at the rate of annas five per day, whereas other labourers of this class in the City earn from annas 6 to 8 per day. The present rate I understand was fixed more than 25 years ago and I am satisfied that it cannot be continued any longer, I have therefore sanctioned payment to these daily labourers at the rate of annas 6 per day and have for the same reasons raised the scale of wages of the following classes of labour as shown below:—Road women from annas 3 to 3-6 per day. Scraping women Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per month. Bhistis Rupees 10 to Rs. 11 per month. Scraping coolies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 per month. The total additional cost involved on account of the above revision will for the current year be approximately Rs, 38,500 and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of this amount from Surplus Cash Balance."

BOMBAY POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

Portion of the Men Resume Work.

ON calling at the General Post Office yesterday morning we were presented with the copy of a letter of apology tendered by the strikers. This was drawn up in reference to the following notice issued by Mr. Hooper to the men:—

"Those postmen who went on strike on the 16th instant and have been allowed to return to duty are hereby informed that the Postmaster-General has been pleased to reinstate them on their former pay and to allow their former services to count. He has been further pleased to order that those men who apologise and are reinstated by him by noon to-morrow the 23rd instant will have the same privileges extended to them. After noon to-morrow the men will not be taken back on these terms."

The total number of strikers who have now resumed work is 118, 53 being from the Fort, 21 from Mandvi, 13 from Byculla and several others. Ramji Krishnaji 2nd grade postman, still continues to influence the other strikers to hold out, and held this morning a meeting at Mumbadevi, where all the remaining strikers took an oath not to yield.

Altogether seven deliveries have been effected by the postal authorities since morning, and matters appear all that one could expect under the circumstances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the version that has appeared in your columns of the interview which the Postmaster-General was kind enough to give to me and other members of the Deputation *re* the postal strike, will you please allow me to say that when I said that we had not gone to defend the strikers, the context showed that what I meant was that the deputation did not mean to go at any length into the merits of the question in the capacity of an advocate, its principal object being to try to bring about an amicable settlement. When I said that the strikers had acted wrongly I strictly confined my remarks to their having refused to do work on Thursday morning without waiting for the result of the interview promised by the Director-General, and for this it was that the deputation would have been glad to induce the men to apologise. Apart from this, I may mention, my full sympathies are entirely with the strikers, and I think their grievances are just and were met scarcely half way even by the concessions made by the Director-General.—Yours, &c.

D. G. PADHYE.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

'The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writer Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

THE TAJ MINARETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent of August 16th *Gravity* may be interested in the following extract from J. Burgess's *Notes of a visit to Gujarat* in which the shaking minarets of Ahmedabad are spoken of. It seems that it is quite possible that the engineer who wrote the article in *East and West* may have observed the motion of the Taj minarets quite correctly. He may be all wrong in his suggested explanation but the fact that the shaking of one of the minarets may be communicated to another was evidently a quite notorious fact in Ahmedabad when Colonel Monier Williams was thereabout a century ago, and it would seem that the minarets of the Taj behave in the same way.

From the Jamalpur gate we proceeded towards the centre of the city [of Ahmedabad] where is the Jumaah Masjid near the Manik Chank. It occupies the end of a large quadrangle 382 feet by 238 over all, the mosque itself being 210 feet by 95. The court in front is paved, surrounded by a colonnade roofed with smal domes, and has a reservoir in its centre. The masjid is at the west-end of the enclosure and is one of the most beautiful in India. It contains two hundred and sixty columns and is covered by fifteen domes five along the length of the building and three in depth,—so arranged that the three over the central area are so much higher than those on either side of them that light is admitted over the adjoining roofs; and the three on each side, these again are higher than the three covering the two wings. The wings are open in front, and the area between them is entered by three open archways, the central and largest one adorned on either side by the lower portion of a minar, beautifully ornamented but broken off at the sill of the window whence the Mu'azzin used to call to prayers. These are what remain of the famous "Shaking minarets of Ahmedabad," which could be made to vibrate by a slight exertion of force at the arch in the upper gallery. They were thrown down by the earthquake of 1819. Connected with them the following extract from the journal of the late Colonel Monier Williams is interesting:—

"31st May 1809.—We found, on examination to-day, that the minarets of the Jumaah Masjid shook just as much, or even more than any of the others, and that one communicated the motion to the others fully to as great a degree as those of the Bibi Sahebs. Indeed, we tried the experiment upon every perfect pair of stone minarets within and about the town to-day, and the effect was just the same with them all.

"As the motion that one of the minarets receives from the shaking of the other might be supposed to be communicated to the whole intermediate building, I lay down on the terraced roof, equidistant between the two minarets, while people above were shaking them but I was not sensible of the smallest motion or agitation whatever in the building under me".—Yours, &c.,

LOOKER-ON.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leader of the 17th inst., you complain of one of the many "nuisances, which make life miserable in this vast city. If one were to enumerate the nuisances to which we are subjected, the list would no doubt be a formidable one. In your leader, you refer only to the leper beggars' nuisance. But there are other classes of beggars, whose presence in our midst is positively more harmful than that of the lepers, they being afflicted with contagious diseases, whereas it is a matter of doubt whether leprosy is contagious. Bombay is a very prolific hunting-ground for beggars, who are encouraged to congregate from far and near, by the indiscriminate charity, as you justly remark, of our generous fellow-citizens. The remedy, which you propose for getting rid of these unfortunate fellow-creatures, is however rather drastic, and if carried out, would, no doubt, be a great hardship to them.

There are three classes of beggars, who infest the city. The Lepers, the blind, the maimed, and the diseased; (these may be classed together,) The old and infirm form another class. Then there are the idlers, the impostors, and the religious mendicants, who all form the third class. All these accost us at every turn of the street and, annoy us with their importunities. To tolerate the two latter classes would be a reproach to any civilized community, and the sooner they are got rid of, the better, which can be done by a little stretch of power by the Police without any qualms of conscience. As regards the really helpless, humanity requires that they should be dealt with more leniently and charitably. Bombay has justly earned the reputation of being one of the most charitable spots on God's fair earth and amongst us natives, there is an idea that Bombay owes its opulence and prosperity to its charity, and can afford to maintain a thousand or two unfortunate human beings, whom disease and infirmities render incapable of work, and throw on the charity and generosity of their more fortunate and opulent fellow citizens. Of course, the problem as to how to dispose of and maintain them, is by no means an easy one. But if the duty and responsibility of the position is fairly shared by the State, the Municipality, and the public, the solution would no doubt not only be possible, but even probable establishing an asylum for those that are absolutely unable to work and a work-house for such, as are able to work, are institutions, which exist in almost every city in Europe, most notably in England. And people, who clamour and claim for imitations of privileges and prerogatives of European constitutions, would, no doubt, volunteer to undertake the duties and responsibilities of the privileges they so vociferously claim. We have no Poor-tax in this country, but our prosperous and extravagant Municipality, which finds thousands and thousands of rupees to put into the gutter; the water, and into the pockets of "Halalkhors" and "others" may well spare a lakh or two annually for the benefit of suffering humanity, and for the safety, security, and comfort of the over-taxed—Yours etc.,

CITIZEN.

DACOITS CARRYING TORCHES.

Faces Covered with Pieces of Cloth.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of appeals preferred by Pandu Joti and three others, who in July last were convicted by Mr. A. C. Wild, Additional Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, of dacoity and were sentenced Nos. 1, 2, and 4 to rigorous imprisonment for five years each, and No. 3 to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The four accused were charged with dacoity under the following circumstances. On the 20th March last, a gang of six or seven dacoits, armed with sticks, entered the house of the complainant at Chinchgad at night, leaving others of their party outside, who, by means of stones flung from slings, kept off the villagers who would otherwise have come to the assistance of complainant and his family. The dacoits carried torches, and had their faces covered with pieces of cloth. This, together with the fact that they came from above the Ghauts, and were strangers in the complainant's village, rendered it impossible for the dacoits to be recognised. As much violence as was necessary to induce the inmates of he house to disclose the whereabouts of their valuables was used; and the dacoits left with all the money and ornaments that they could lay their hands on, the property stolen being of the value of about Rs. 1,000. A police inquiry was set on foot. The Satara police found out the names of those who had perpetrated the offence, and on the 22nd April, Nos. 1 and 2 produced some of the stolen property. No. 3 similarly produced stolen property, and after making a confession before a Magistrate, went with the police to Bombay, where he pointed out accused No. 4. Nos. 1, 2, and 4 subsequently confessed their guilt. They were all convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeals.

A FRIVOLOUS COMPLAINT.

The case in which Mrs. Fernandez, wife of Dr. V Fernandez, House-Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, stood charged at the instance of Inspector Bodley with stealing a pup, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Miss K. O'Connor, a nurse in the same hospital, was called on for further hearing before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, this morning.

Inspector Bodley applied under Section 495 of the C. P. Code to withdraw the charge.

Mr. Ferreira, solicitor, who represented the accused, had no objection to raise or remarks to offer.

His worship, in discharging the accused, observed that it was a pity this prosecution was at all launched against a respectable lady in the accused's position. A charge of such a nature ought not to have been brought against the wife of Dr. Fernandez, who was esteemed and respected everywhere and was House-Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital. The accused, however, had this consolation that she left the Court without the least stain on her character. The charge against her was frivolous, trumpery and absurd, and it was good that the police had at last done what they might have done at the very beginning.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th July, amounted to Rs. 3,300 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 10.

BY THE WAY.

THE "DEMON'S" ELEVEN BY ONE HIT.

THE fact of Tarrant running out seven for Middlesex V. Lancashire must have reminded Mr. F. R. Spofforth, who witnessed the incident, that he himself once hit an eleven at Lord's. It was in the days of that disastrous experimental net round the ground. He drove a ball for which two was run, it then reached the boundary, counting four more. Albert Trott were threw it up with tremendous force, and three more were run for an overthrow, after which a second one added yet another two. Needless to say, the Demon was glad he was batting and not bowling.

"DE OMNIBUS."

A correspondent sends the following flight of eloquence from a co-operative journal:—"Perhaps the corn is not quite ripe for nationalism, but one step has been taken, one nail driven home, which will awaken in some quarter of the globe and expand to glorious fields afar."

INTER-MUNICIPAL WARFARE

Those who say that municipal trading is not conducted on business lines may find something to ponder over in a recent move of the Electricity Department. Some of the enterprising builders who are covering so rapidly the few remaining fields of South Manchester conceived the idea that electric light would add appreciably to the domestic attractiveness of their new properties. They approached the Electricity Committee, and a remarkable bargain was struck. The Committee were to instal the electric light in a certain number of houses, but the builders were to undertake not to lay on gas for illuminating purposes. The Electricity Committee wanted, of course, to make sure that they would not be burying their service cables unprofitably. The tenants need not suffer by this protective policy, even if they find electric light too dear, for paraffin is still one of the cheapest and best illuminants, But supposing the Gas Committee were to retaliate on the Electricity Committee?

ENGLAND'S CIVILISATION.

We have been accustomed to regard the story of civilisation in England as a comparatively short tale. The curtain rose in our school histories over uncertain views of the state of things which Julius Cæsar found, with attractive Druids performing genial rites in the dim recesses of groves, and beyond—all was night. Sir Norman Lockyer in his new treatise on Stonehenge advances, and indeed seems to set on a rather strong basis, theories which are highly gratifying to the imagination. He carries the tale of English civiliation back to the third millennium B. C., and gives our island a share in the glory of Babylon and Egypt. The Aryan advance which brought the Britons to our shores occurred. it is commonly thought, somewhere about 1000 B. C., but Stonehenge, we are told, instead of being their work, was ancient when they arrived.

STONEHENGE.

Sir Norman Lockyer estimates the date of Stonehenge on astronomical grounds, at about 1700 B. C.—though he considers that some of the stones, the mysterious blue ones and the "unchipped sarsens," belong to a temple that was built far earlier than this,—and he regards it, from a comparison of the religious ideas which it indicates with those of the ancient East, as the work of a Semitic people—men who came here, probably from Babylonia. The visitor who makes the rather painful journey across Salisbury Plain to the monument may even imagine for his reward that some of the vast stones themselves came in strange ships from the East. One likes to think of Babylonians on British soil, but it is rather to be feared, now that the Semites have been brought on the scene by high authority, that some eccentric folk will be set once more on the trail of the lost tribes of Israel.

THE FLY-PAPER MAN.

Entering the train at Hyde Junction, the fly-paper man took off his strange helmet, apparently not so much to cool his head as to admire his morning's catch. "I've run up agen a few to-day, young feller," he said, "and this is the third to-day, Like to see the others?" And from the long black box strapped about his shoulders he drew two other sticky papers, hideous with dead and dying flies. "Best catch'em alive you can find anywhere round I give you my word. What is it? Ah! that's my business, beggin' yer pardin' for sayin' so. It's summat as the flies can smell and can't swaller. I makes it myself, and it's famous all over Lancashire and Yorkshire and Cheshire"—and with that he rattled off the names of towns and villages with the glibness of a schoolboy running through his capes and counties. Presently he talked about his "season." "Wust I've know'd for years, and last year were bad enough. It's the cold weather, I suppose. Flies don't werrit people so much when it's cold, and then people won't buy fly semeteries. Tell yer wot it is, young feller, I wish as I'd never learnt it; I wish I'd learnt a proper trade. Sometimes I has a good day. Once I took twenty-seven and eightpence ha'penny afore four o'clock in the afternoon. But sometimes yer may go a eighteen penny railway ride and only take a couple of bob."

THE OFF SEASON.

"Make enough during my season to keep me through the winter?" he continued. "Oh well, young feller, I don't say as I couldn't, if—" "If what?" "Well, I likes a glass and I likes a bit o' spekerlashun, and I an't allus lucky, tha' knaws. In the winter, when there's no flies, wuss luck, I sells studs and brooches and such-like round the Exchange. Yer can make more out o' studs and brooches than our o' fly-papers—if yer knows yer business. But yer must get on the right side of the publics fust. Now they knows me at all the publics round the Exchange, and let's me go inside to sell. Of course I knows my business. If I sees two gentlemen a-talking serious-like I don't interrupt and ask them to buy anythink. *That* wouldn't be business. And if I gets insulted I takes it as if they were passing me the compliments of the season. That's what I call business." He got out at Romiley. "Some old customers to look up here," he said; "they've bought my celebrated catch-'em-alivo regalar for fourteen years."

THE DELUGED TRIPPER.

My cottage (writes "P.") to a home contemporary is on the bank, so to speak, of rushing stream of trippers which every Saturday inundates our village. From my piece of shadowed grass I study their irrepressible humours, and often do I marvel at their extreme cheerfulness in adversity. On Saturday afternoon our little lane was so thick with trippers that, as a neighbour said, "You could walk on their heads." We always have plenty of children, but on Saturday half the youth of Ancoats and Hulme seemed to be disporting under our clean sky. Suddenly the rain poured as from a sluice. In a moment every wayside tree had its vivacious gathering under the sparse shelter, and there was laughter inextinguishable. Under one tree clustered a choir "outing," wet and happy; under another an adult school was resolutely having a good time; and in the field behind a Sunday school rebuked with shouts the frowning heavens. "Ne'er mind," bawled a cordial grown-up voice from the wet gloom of the trees, "we've got no cows in 'oom." This *apropos* of my farmer-neighbour's Alderney, just then thrusting her patient dripping face through the hedge.

PASSING THE TIME.

Still the rain poured, and our friends from town began to organise extempore entertainments. The choir formed up outside my garden gate—where my beeches lend a little shelter—and struck up a resonant glee. Two younger members advanced into the garden and passed some frank criticisms on the architecture of the house. The hammock which I have had the temerity to sling underneath the green shade was marvelled at. "It's a new way of dryin' clothes," said a stout lady in black from the road. Meanwhile from the field behind came an indomitable sound of cheering. The school was beguiling time by holding sports. The judge officiated under a glistening umbrella, and a row of little girls strained at the leash awaiting the word to speed up the lane. "We're in the country, so what's the odds?" inquired an elderly man with much philosophy as he wiped the rain from his face. "Is them the 'ens we get our eggs off?" piped a small inquirer, pointing to my bedraggled and mournful birds. The sun gleamed out, and I was suddenly deserted, and soon I heard distant rejoicings from the pleasure-boats on our perilous three-foot lake. Later I saw my friends at the station, where six young faces crowded the open window of each carriage. "Don't think much er Ardwick arter this," said a very small boy.

CELEBRATING JENA.

It is now close on a hundred years since Napoleon crushed the Prussian army on the heights to the north-west of the picturesque little town of Jena. Tired of celebrating victories, the Germans intend quietly to commemorate the 14th October, 1806, the day of the defeat. Already an interesting little exhibition of objects connected with the battle has been opened in the Historical Museum at Jena. It was a task of no little difficulty to collect these relics, for German patriotism carefully destroyed everything that could serve to recall Napoleon's victory. The exhibition includes, among other things, arms and uniforms found on the battlefield and many contemporary engravings and caricatures. A noteworthy relic is a large coloured plaster relief map of the field which was made by two Saxon officers in accordance with Napoleon's own instructions. The exhibition, which has been arranged by Professor Weber, will remain open till the end of October, and on the anniversary-day there will be celebrations in which it is probable the Kaiser will take a prominent part.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ENEMIES OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

WOMEN suffragists in England will find much to interest them in the recent campaign over the equal suffrage amendment in Oregon (U.S.A.) According to Alice Stone Blackwell, writing in "The Public," an American weekly, the amendment was endorsed by the State Grange, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the State Federation of Labour. It had the support of a majority of the churches, and a remarkably large proportion of the editors. Out of the 238 papers published in Oregon, only seven opposed it. Even more significant, however, is the constitution of the opposition. Nearly all the trusts and giant corporations of Oregon signed an appeal against it. The Southern Pacific Railroad threw its weight against equal suffrage. The street railway companies were opposed, it was said, on the ground that women "were erratic, and would be likely to favour three cent fares."

THE OPPOSITION.

The liquor interest was also anti-suffragist. "The Brewers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of Oregon," states Miss Blackwell, "sent out a circular to the retail liquor sellers, saying: It will take 50,000 votes to defeat woman suffrage. There are 2,000 retailers in Oregon. That means that every retailer must himself bring in twenty-five votes on election day. Every retailer can get twenty-five votes. Besides his employes, he has his grocer, his butcher, his landlord, his laundryman, and every person he does business with. If every man in the business will do this we will win." In addition to this, a small group of millionaires, wives in Portland, the largest city in Oregon, formed themselves into an Anti-Suffrage Association and scattered literature. In spite of this formidable opposition, the Oregon suffragists are already taking measures to have the equal suffrage amendment brought before the voters again at the next election."

NEW JEWELLERY.

A charming new bracelet displays an open design of fancy ovals formed of a narrow band of green tourmalines, interwoven with a similar band of diamonds. Rare rose-pink coral and large beads of pink, shading from deep to light, are among the ornaments for summer wear with white costumes where a touch of colour is desired. Genuine ox-blood coral from Japan is now being shown in large graduated sizes of beads forming a necklet of great richness and depth of colour, and supplying a unique effect in strings of beads. Strings of mother-o'-pearl beads, sometimes artificially tinted to match a muslin or linen gown are among the prettiest of the cheaper order of trinkets.

NOVELTIES IN BUCKLES.

Among the most interesting items of our holiday outfit come the waistbelts, and without which no smart dress is complete. One pretty design has a front clasp about two inches deep and five inches broad and a back ornament of irregular shape almost four inches square, both in a raised design dotted with miniature roses. A belt buckle and back ornament made of rose-gold coloured almost to a deep orange tint, shading toward old rose, gives a smart effect to a summer costume. Another design has a back ornament fully five inches tall by two and a half inches broad, and a double-front clasp less than three inches tall and about four inches wide, both done in a rose-leaf design.

LEVY OF COURT FEES.

Full Bench Decision.

In the High Court, a Full Bench, consisting of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, has disposed of a reference made by a Divisional Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, on 8th March last, in the matter of the Secretary of State for India in Council, applicant, against Bhagirthbai, widow of Shripad Narayen, opponent, about the levying of Court-fees from Bhagirthbai, who had sued a party in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Sholapore, and eventually compromised the suit outside the Court. The Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the applicant; Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar appeared for the opponent.

This was an application against an order of the Subordinate Judge, who had declined to make an order as regarded the amount due to Government on account of the Court-fees, in Suit No. 555 of 1904, in Sholapore. The Divisional Court stated: Having regard to the decisions of this Appellate High Court in the Collector of Canara vs. Krishnaya Badga, in I. L. R., 15 Bom. 77, and Bai Chandba vs. Kuversaheb Rapusaheb, in I. L. R., 18 Bom. 464, on the one hand; and the Secretary of State vs. Narayn Balkrishna, in I.L.R., 29 Bom. 102, on the other, the Court refers to the Full Bench the question, whether by the withdrawal of a suit without permission under Section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the plaintiff succeeds in the suit within the meaning of Section 412 of the Code? The Full Bench amended the question thus: If a plaintiff withdraws from a suit without premission under Section 373 of the Code, as the result of a compromise by which she obtains a substantial part of the relief claimed, whether she succeeds in the suit under Section 411, or fails in the suit under Section 412 of the Code. In the course of its decision the Full Bench stated: The decisions in 15 and 18 Bom., had necessitated the reference, Section 373, it recited, if the plaintiff succeeded in the suit, the Court-fees should be a first charge on the subject-matter of the suit. Section 412 stated, if the plaintiff failed "in the suit," or if she was dispaupered, or if the suit was dismissed under Sections 97 or 98, the Court should order the plaintiff to pay the Court-fees. The words "in the suit" were purposely inserted in both these Sections; they were inserted for limiting the success or failure there specified, which was the success or failure "in the suit," as distinct from success or failure outside the suit. The Full Bench held that the plaintiff Bhagirthbai had failed "in the suit," notwithstanding the fact of there having been a compromise under which she had desired benefit. In answer to the reference the Full Bench said that she had failed "in the suit," within the meaning of Section 412 of the Code.

OFFERING A BRIBE TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an application for revision made by Ganpat walad Zipri, accused No. 1, who was convicted by Mr. E. H. Waterfield, First Class Magistrate at Dhulia, of offering a gratification to a public servant in order that he might not proceed against himself and another for unlawfully importing opium; and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was this. In the early morning of 12th November last, the complainant, on information received, was patrolling the Khetis Shahadu Road and met Ganpat, accused No. 1, with his brother and another man driving in a cart. He stopped them and searched them and their cart in the presence of a panch. Nothing was found on them, but some foreign opium was found in the cart. The first accused was thereupon much agitated and swore that he knew nothing about it. He called one Khundu aside and afterwards spoke to accused No. 2, Nathu Kuvarji, who came to the complainant and asked him to let No. 1 go. As he was giving him something complainant said "bring what he is going to give." Accused No. 1 went away and returned to accused No. 2 with some money, which the latter gave to the complainant, asking him to let the first accused go. He took the money, which was Rs. 25, and made a "punch namah" of the offering of the bribe. Accused No. 1 and his brother were prosecuted and were convicted of importing opium and the two accused were now charged with the offer of the bribe. The point, therefore, before the Magistrate, was whether the two accused offered the complainant Rs. 25 to induce him not to prosecute the first accused and his brother for unlawfully importing opium, and the Magistrate decided the point in the affirmative. Both the accused admitted that the Rs. 25 were found on No. 1 when he was searched, but stated that the complainant offered to let him go if he would give him Rs. 75 more. The defence, however, failed to prove their version of the affairs; and the Magistrate

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

The Pressure to-day is exceptionally uniform and is lowest off the Madras Coast, where the conditions are favourable for the formation of depression. The Bombay monsoon strengthened considerably in Rajputana and Central India, but weakened in the Punjab and the skies are clear there, except in the extreme north, where the disturbance still exists. The rainfall due to the Bay monsoon increased in Burma and decreased in North-east India. In Burma, there has been light to moderate and nearly general precipitation, the chief amounts being Mergui 3 inches; Toungoo, Minbu and Maymy, 1 inch each. The skies remain moderately overcast and the temperature has fallen, but is still above the normal except in the north. From North-east India and Orissa few light scattered falls are reported. The cloud continued to decrease and the skies are only lightly moderately overcast and the temperature is now normal or in excess everywhere. In the Submontane districts, United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, excluding the eastern districts, light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen. Muktesar reports 1 inch; Seoni, Hashangabad and Saugor 1 1/2 inches. In the last two areas and in the United Provinces the temperature has fallen, but is still normal or in excess. The cloud increased in the United Provinces, except in the Western districts and in Central India, and the skies are now being moderately to heavily overcast in these areas; but in the Central Provinces it is only moderately overcast. The air has become damper in Central India. In North-west India light, and nearly general rain has fallen in North Punjab and in the Frontier Province, while in Rajputana and Gujarat few light falls occurred; Khushab, Peshawar and Ajmer had ½ of an inch each. The cloud has decreased in the Punjab and the skies are practically clear, except on the North, but in the Frontier Province and Rajputana the cloud humidity has increased. The temperature is in defect in the Submontane Punjab, the Frontier Province and Kashmir, but elsewhere it is in excess. In the Peninsula the rainfall on the West Coast has been light to moderate and nearly general, while in the Deccan and Mysore light to moderate rain has fallen locally. On the Madras Coast few falls have occurred. The chief amounts are—Mangalore 2 inches, Calicut 1¼ and Bijapur two inches. The skies are heavily overcast in the Western and Southern districts of the Peninsula, while the temperature is normal or in excess in Deccan and normal or in defect elsewhere. Nearly general rain is probable in Orissa, the Central Provinces, Deccan, and the West Coast, and local rain in Burma, the extreme North of Central India, in the interior of South India and the Madras Coast, and some rain in North-east India, the United Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Japan Mail Steamship Company's steamer "Totomi Maru," Captain A Keith, which arrived in harbour, on Tuesday evening, from Yokohama, &c., reports having experienced first half part of the voyage fine weather and latter half fresh monsoon and heavy rain for forty hours.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	37	15	36	49	49	91	36	66
Wednesday 22nd Aug. 1906 ...	1	55	0	72	2	68	1	07
Total....	39	10	37	12	43	59	37	73
Total fall to 22nd Aug. '05...	27	59	29	82	29	58	24	56
Total fall to 22nd Aug. '04..	34	10	36	77	36	19	29	56

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 88	32 88	35 26	23 93

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22ND.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·507	..	..	..	..	..	....	0·07	0·00
Jask	29·636	ESE	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	0·06
Muscat	29·619	..	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	−0·10
Aden	29·679	..	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	−0·18
Lahore	29·674	SE	7	91·4	81·3	80	0·25	3·42	−3·84
Sirsa	29·643	Calm	4	92·3	76·6	76	0·27	2·31	−3·91
Delhi	29·663	E	6	84·2	71·6	91	0·60	13·9	−1·70
Agra	29·686	SW	4	89·0	73·9	95	0·63	12·42	−2·01
Cawnpore	29·711	Calm	6	89·6	76·7	91	1·15	17·47	−2·42
Allahabad	29·690	SW	6	89·6	77·0	82	0·13	14·42	−3·36
Jhansi	29·714	WNW	4	85·2	77·1	96	....	14·25	−3·19
Jacobabad	29·673	SSE	6	101·1	81·6	64	0·30	0·83	−2·33
Karachi	29·687	WNW	24	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·31	−1·18
Jeypore	29·709	WNW	13	95·7	81·1	60	0·07	6·83	−2·81
Ajmere	29·734	NW	21	92·1	79·5	71	0·04	11·08	−2·67
Deesa	29·697	WSW	25	90·3	77·4	83	....	7·50	−3·63
Ahmedabad	..	NW	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	23·79	−1·02
Bhuj	29·706	SSW	32	90·1	80·9	87	....	9·11	−1·13
Jamnagar	29·718	SSW	31	93·0	80·2	83	....	14·10	−2·90
Dwarka	29·714	SW	20	87·3	82·3	83	....	7·76	....
Rajkot	29·725	SW	22	95·9	79·5	83	0·10	12·42	−2·78
Bhavnagar	29·729	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	0·01	14·86	−3·93
Para.									
Veraval	29·719	WSW	33	85·6	82·7	80	0·04	11·05	+0·74
Necunch	29·704	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	0·33	19·25	−2·62
Indore	29·730	NW	17	86·1	73·1	78	0·02	29·20	+6·96
Sanger	29·705	W	17	81·4	74·6	80	....	26·60	−3·49
Jubbulpore	29·690	W	8	82·9	74·3	87	....	30·99	−7·11
Hoshangabad	29·689	WSW	8	87·0	75·8	84	....	20·56	−1·66
Khandwa	29·699	N	13	85·2	74·8	84	....	21·81	+1·32
Raipur	29·669	SW	11	83·1	73·1	90	....	32·29	−3·42
Nagpur	29·680	WSW	15	83·2	75·5	79	0·03	33·56	+6·93
Amraoti	29·684	WSW	1	85·6	72·8	91	....	22·56	+2·41
Akola	29·690	S	12	86·0	73·2	87	....	22·92	+4·44
Surat	29·678	WSW	13	87·1	76·6	85	0·43	22·11	−7·70
Malegaon	29·716	SSW	16	85·2	73·2	76	....	10·35	−0·09
Bombay	29·723	WSW	18	87·1	81·5	81	....	31·38	−18·28
Poona	29·718	W	24	84·6	71·3	82	0·02	19·83	+0·64
Ahmednagar	29·741	WSW	17	87·9	72·2	69	....	9·22	+0·59
Aurangabad	29·747	WSW	22	87·8	71·0	78	....	18·40	....
Sholapur	29·719	W	23	94·2	75·0	59	....	7·51	−2·82
Ratnagiri	29·820	WSW	10	85·8	78·4	83	0·12	65·38	−2·38
Bijapur	29·726	W	15	87·9	71·2	73	....	6·75	+0·21
Belgaum	29·723	WSW	23	79·3	68·8	81	0·07	22·61	−2·62
Mormugao	29·742	SW	11	87·5	80·1	78	0·33	62·49	+4·21
Karwar	29·753	SW	..	..	..	..	0·90	68·02	−13·78
Bangalore	29·770	WSW	..	..	..	..	0·05	73·21	−4·09
Calicut	29·771	NE	5	86·7	76·2	90	0·43	66·31	−10·18
Cochin	29·800	C	M	86·3	73·2	86	0·56	53·18	−1·31
Bangalore	29·771	NNE	12	84·8	65·8	80	....	17·4	+7·81
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·670	SW	10	91·3	75·2	74	....	12·60	−1·03
Masulipatam	29·656	Calm	7	89·0	77·1	87	....	12·37	−2·11
Bellary	29·667	NW	13	97·0	75·1	60	....	6·37	−2·21
Cuddapah	29·681	E	G	96·2	80·6	60	0·14	11·10	−1·89
Madras	29·658	W	7	99·0	77·0	58	....	8·43	−0·94
Cotalaiture	29·753	NW	11	89·0	71·6	86	....	7·93	−1·37
Trichinopoly	29·696	W	8	101·1	80·2	53	0·49	3·64	−3·81
Nagapatam	29·675	W	11	101·4	81·5	53	1·05	7·43	−3·94
Colombo	29·776	ENE	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	7·09	−3·53

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H. = 0·8 (36·9 A.P.C. G. T. H. = 0·24 (34·16 ; St. G. H. = 0·37 (37·5).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular and generally small.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force had been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 4° to 10° in excess of normal in the United Provinces, Rajputana and at Sirsa; Deesa, Saugor and Jubbulpore, and 6° to 8° in defect at Khandwa, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Thirty-two stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 2·35" at Mangalore, 1·62' at Calicut, 1·51' at Hoshangabad and 1·25' at Saugor.

Weather remains much the same as yesterday and rain is to be expected over a large area.

N. LESTLE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.....	1	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	17
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	6
Total.....	8	6	116
Total plague deaths to date..	133,626		
Same date last year	2	4	68

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	3

AN ADVERTISEMENT in the Colombo papers states that estates are invited to sent in exhibits of products other than rubber, which have been grown as catch crops in rubber clearings, or exhibits of new products to the forthcoming Rubber Exhibition.

MEN AND MATTERS.

MANY curious facts as to the action of lightning were adduced by the experts who have carried out a somewhat exhaustive inquiry into the action of lightning strokes, but we do not remember that they have ever reported on the action of lightning on particular kinds of trees. It was stated at an inquest yesterday—and it is a fact worth knowing—that 99 per cent. of all the trees struck by lightning are oaks, and that beech trees are rarely, if ever, the victims of a storm. In the case in question, however, two out of six men were killed while sheltering under a beech, although there was nothing to show that the tree had been in any way injured.

During a thunderstorm, in London recently, the Lords, who were sitting late in order to "let off steam" as the Prime Minister would describe it, on the second reading of the Education Bill, found their august Chamber invaded by the rain, which came through the windows on the Government side of the House, that had been opened to endeavour to combat the intolerable heat. Their lordships appear not to have relished the experience. The Commons during the summer make a miniature shower of their own, iced water being sprayed through the open windows. Those who happen to sit in the Galleries find it a very grateful and cooling experience, for in spite of all attempts at perfect ventilation, the Lower Chamber is sometimes suggestive of an inferno.

Those who are concerned for the welfare of the Royal Agricultural Society will be interested to learn that, although the full accounts have not yet been prepared, a clear profit of something like £2,000 will result from the holding of the recent Derby show. The Society has met with so little success at the shows held in recent years, with the experience at Park Royal, which was little short of disastrous, one could not help wondering whether the Society would ever again reveal a show balance on the right side. That much desired result has now been achieved again, and without, too, in any way trenching on the sum voted out of the Society's funds towards the Derby meeting.

To see ourselves, as others see us, is not so difficult nowadays as it was, thanks to the Press of foreign countries; but there is always somewhat of a temptation to do as Macaulay laughingly said he did with criticism to treat the blame as absurd and the praise as well-deserved. But one point on which we are commended comes as a surprise. One of the American papers declares that our sermons afford a peculiar delight and satisfaction, conveying a happy suggestion of power held in reserve. Although we are convinced that the greatest preachers of the present day would bear comparison with Tillotson or, indeed, with any great name of the past, yet if the average Englishman were asked what feature of his country he considered worthy of praise from visitors, surely the last thing he would think of would be pulpit rhetoric.

The sincere sympathy of the civilised world goes out to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Apart from the fact that she is the last of her race, that all Holland is in a state of mingled despair and rage at the idea of the now too probable German succession, the young Queen has longed passionately for a child for its own sake. Those who are near her say that she is simply heart-broken over the loss of her last hope, and that it is her splendid constitution, not her desire that now keeps her living. Her married life, unfortunately has fallen much short of the ideal, and the cares of State press hard, while the knowledge that she has disappointed her people is a grief that cuts deep. A man who was present at her Coronation utterly failed to recognise in the sad faced woman, older than her years, when he lately saw driving in a quiet Dutch street, the radiant girl, idol of a nation, of a few short summers since.

The fact that Mr. and Mrs. Austen Chamberlain spent the earliest days of their married life at Dorking that Mr. Robert and Lady Mary Waud went to Windsor, Captain and Lady Noga's Brassey to Blenheim, and Mr. and Mrs. Josceline Grant to Bagshot, seems to indicate the arrival of a new and more sensible fashion in honeymoons. It was nothing short of cruel to expect a bride, who has usually to work harder than a galley-slave for weeks before her wedding, to start immediately after the reception on a tedious journey to Cornwall or the Highlands, to Ireland or to France. The fashion of spending the honeymoon at a house lent by a friend still enjoys foremost favour, but some recent brides and bridegrooms have gone off the beaten track. Motor-car trips are popular with the newly-wedded, so, among enthusiastic sailors, are yachting cruises. Lord and Lady Hindlip, Lord and Lady Cowley, and Lord and Lady de Clifford elected to go big game hunting. Mr. John and Lady Ethel Baird camped out in Abyssinia. Most original and courageous of all, Mr. Rupert and Lady Gwendolen Guinness declined to go anywhere, and stayed at a London hotel. The honeymoon in a balloon promises to be a fashionable innovation of the near future.

Rumour is busily connecting Major-General Baden Powell's name with a very important command that will soon be vacant, and this serves to re-call the fact that the gallant defender of Mafeking is, as he himself puts it, "a soldier by accident. "When he left Charterhouse it was fully intended that he should enter the Church, and his name was put down at Oxford with this in view. While he was waiting for the term to commence, he entered an Army examination "just for the fun of the thing." As a result he came out second on a list of over seven hundred candidates, and was ordered to report himself at Sandhurst immediately. What was more, he received a letter from the late Duke of Cambridge, at that time the Commander-in-Chief, saying that, in view of his brilliant success, his commission would be ante-dated two years so soon as he passed through the Royal Military College. At that time, however, neither the Church nor the Army was young Baden-Powell's ambition, as it was his great desire to be allowed to go on the stage. Those who have seen him in amateur theatricals will realise what a really fine actor there is lost in him. It may be added that there is nothing irritates General Baden-Powell more than to be called "B-P"—an invention of the Press during the South African war. Among his many military and civilian friends he is always known as "Stc."

It is generally understood in Service circles that when General Paget retires from the command of the Guards Brigade at Aldershot in the autumn, he will be succeeded by Major-General J. M. Grierson, at present the Director of Military Operations at the War Office, and undoubtedly one of our "coming men." General Grierson is himself a gunner, so that if appointed to command the Guards he will have achieved something of a record, since there is apparently no other case of this nature on record. At one time it was a rule that the Guards should be commanded by Guardsmen alone; but military affairs are managed differently to-day, and now the best man for the job gets it no matter what branch of the service he belongs to. General Grierson's record is truly a wonderful one, and is approached by no other general of the same length of service in the Army. It is still under thirty years since he received his commission, and he became a colonel in the record time of thirteen years. He has fought in Egypt, India, China, and South Africa. In China he was attached to the staff of the late Count Waldersee. General Grierson has received decorations from five foreign rulers; this in itself being a unique incident. The countries to honour him have been Turkey, Egypt, Germany, Russia, and Saxony. It is as certain as anything can be that General Grierson will be, before he dies, head of the British Army, and it will rarely have had a better head.

It is strange that one of the younger generation of a family of distinguished lawyers and law officials should have risen to eminence in a pursuit so contrasting to that of the law as ballooning. The Mr. C. F. Pollock, of whom so much has been read lately in the newspapers, is one of the many grandsons of Lord Chief Baron Pollock—the "last of the Chief Barons"—of the Exchequer, and, therefore, one of the grandnephews of Field-Marshal Pollock. His uncles have included Baron Pollock—the last of the Barons, as the Baron's father was the last Chief Baron—Sir Frederick Pollock, Queen's Remembrancer in the last reign, George Pollock, King's Remembrancer in the present reign, and Henry Pollock, for many years Associate of the High Court. The father of "Balloon" Pollock, who is a member of a firm of Bedford Row solicitors, was a well-known physician in Harley Street.

King Edward has undoubtedly done a great deal to promote this national recognition of recientific work, therein continuing the efforts of his father, the late Prince Consort, which were too little appreciated in his lifetime. In the Order of Meris, which is the only order which His Majesty has established, science is more fully represented than any other province of the national life, for out of twelve members Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, Lord Rayleigh, and Sir William Huggins are famous scientists; and only the other day His Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood on Dr. W. H. Perkin. The appointment of Mr. Haldane as Secretary of State for War is another sign of the times, for certainly no other member of the Cabinet is so deeply imbued with the scientific spirit, and certainly no branch of the public service stands in such need of the scientific spirit as the Army! It is no secret that the King has taken the keenest interest from the very first in all Mr. Haldane's work at the War Office, and especially in his projected development of the medical service. It is, indeed, quite curious to reflect that this development, in which both Parliament and the public take little or no interest, will, in all probability, be regarded by posterity as the most notable achievement of the War Minister. Few people realise that in an actual campaign disease slays far more troops than the bullets of the enemy. If you can check the wastage which goes on from this cause, you thereby add many thousands of men to your military strength.

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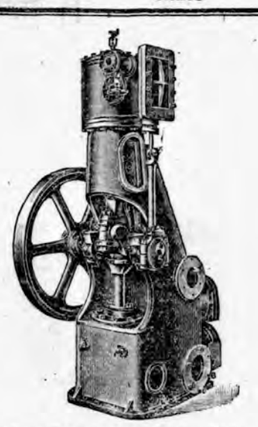

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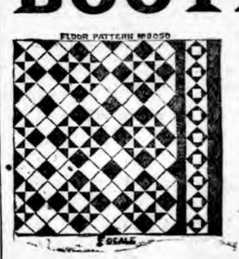

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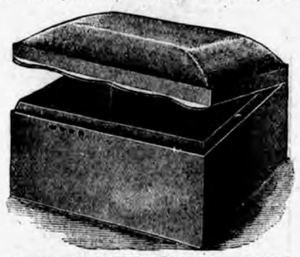

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